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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1848.

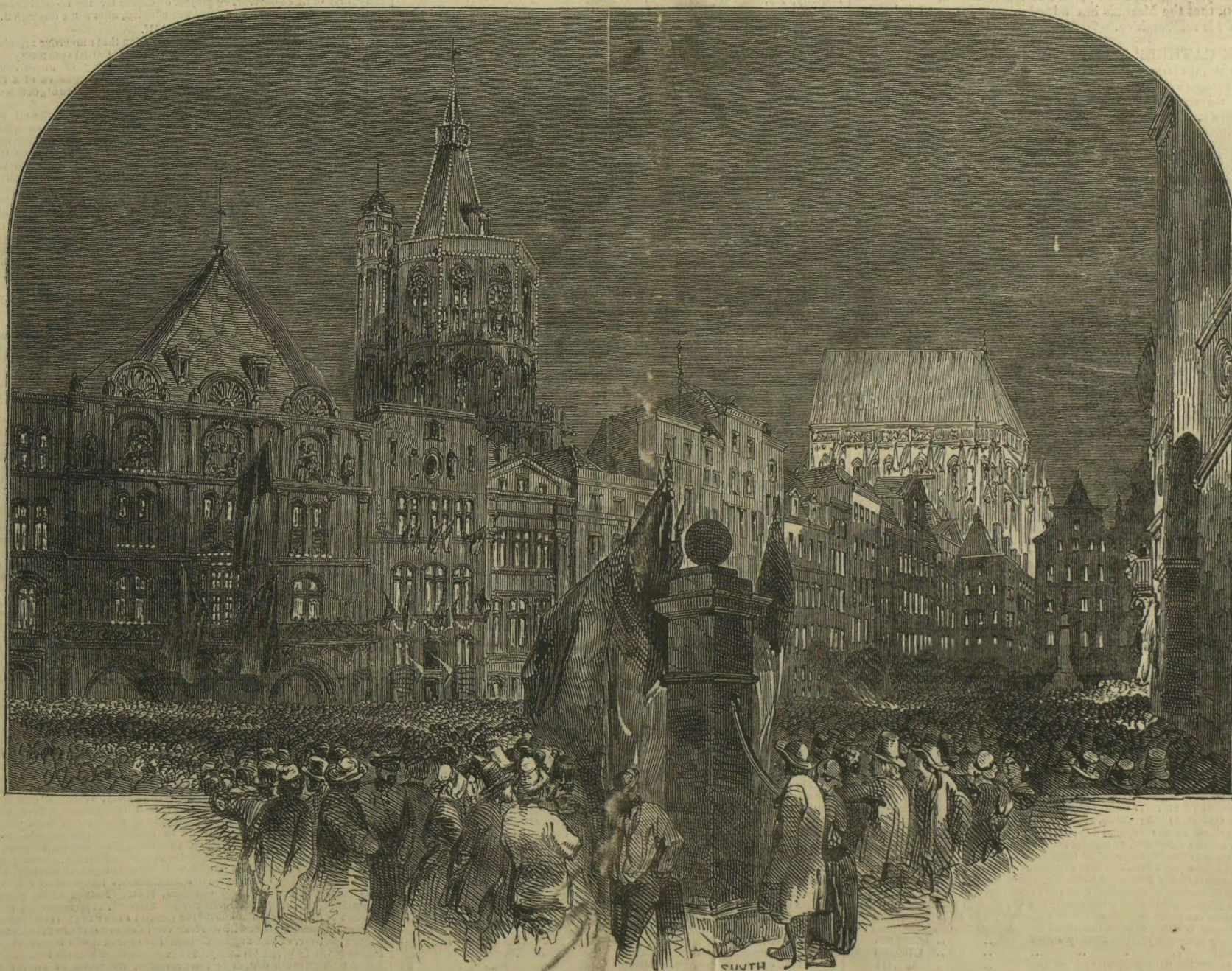
[SIXPENCE.]

THE SALE AT STOWE.

THE intrusion of the sheriff's officer and the auctioneer into the high places of Aristocracy, the dispersion of all the costly treasures and precious heirlooms of an illustrious House, and the ruin of one of the greatest of the hereditary magnates of the land, are circumstances which are, fortunately, of rare occurrence. That such an event as the sale at Stowe should excite wonder among the vulgar, and sympathy and commiseration among the refined, is but natural. That it should be used to "point a moral and adorn a tale," is natural also; and might not only be natural, but pardonable and praiseworthy, if the tale were told with truth, and in a generous and kindly spirit; and if the moral were pointed without wounding the feelings of the prostrate and defenceless, and adding gall to the bitterness of a sufficient degradation. In alluding to the present downfall of the House of Buckingham—a downfall which has been made notorious by the law and the law's officers, and by those inevitable echoes of every great personal calamity, the gaping curiosity of the idle and the busy comment of the multitude—we wish to point no moral at the Duke of Buckingham's expense, nor to adorn any tale by the recital of his ruin. We wish rather to point out for reprobation the vulgar "snobbishness" of a portion of the press, and of one print in particular, which boasts of following and reflecting public opinion, in making these misfortunes the topics of their ill-natured lucubrations, and of singling out the Duke for the object of their lectures upon the evils of extravagance and the disgrace of insolvency, at a time when he was

making all the amends in his power. In an article, remarkable for its bad English, its gross exaggeration, its pedlar spirit, and its contemptuous insolence towards the fallen, the *Times* talks of this sale as only comparable in importance to "the overthrow of a nation or a throne;" as "a deplorable and most disgraceful event;" and as "an event of peace, than which it has known nothing more serious and lamentable." It then proceeds to read the Duke a lecture, not alone upon his extravagance and folly in running into debt, but upon the means he has chosen to get out of it. We are not of the number of those who think that such subjects are never the fit themes for a journalist. On the contrary, we believe that occasions may frequently arise when great failures, either of Dukes or merchants, ought to be commented upon, for the sake of the public interest, and the amendment of a faulty law. We maintain, however, that the case of the Duke of Buckingham is not one of this kind, and that no journalist had anything to do with it, beyond purveying such news of the sale itself as the public curiosity might reasonably demand. Upon the personal conduct of the Duke of Buckingham the befitting course to take was a respectful silence. No public principle was involved or could be aided by discussion. If the Duke of Buckingham, after having run a career of wild extravagance, had sheltered himself behind his rank and his privilege, or availed himself in any way of his high position to avoid the payment of his just debts, there would have been a fair case for any journal to hold him up to reprobation. It might have used the language of the Jew

pedlar without any offence, except against good taste, and drawn up its catalogue of the treasures of Stowe, which were not available to meet the demands of his creditors. It might have expatiated upon the "60,000 ounces of gold and silver plate set out in the state dining-room," and upon the "forests of vases, chandeliers, épergnes, groups, goblets, tankards, and every other variety of plate, set out on a table twenty yards long, and on a dozen sideboards;" upon the invaluable "lock of silken hair in a glass case," upon which it was so pathetic the other day; and upon the pictures, the statues, and the *bijouterie* of Stowe, and have asked why a man who would not, or could not pay his debts, should be allowed, untroubled by the law, to possess such valuables as these? It might have contrasted the fate of some poor Jenkins or Jones, in a similar though meaner predicament, compelled to part with his very bed to satisfy his creditors, with that of a "Buckingham and a Chandos" setting his creditors at defiance, and living at his ease and in his usual magnificence, undisturbed by the misery or bankruptcy of the ignoble herd whom he had defrauded. Such an opportunity would have been a legitimate one for showing that the law for the poor was not the law for the rich, and that there were privileges and immunities for the patrician few which were the source of wrong and suffering for the plebeian many. But nothing of this kind has taken place. The fate that would have befallen Jones or Jenkins has befallen the great Duke of Buckingham. He has had no privilege, no immunity. He has been made, as the *Times* admits, "an absolutely ruined and destitute man." He has



THE CATHEDRAL FESTIVAL AT COLOGNE.—THE OLD MARKET-PLACE ILLUMINATED.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

erred, and he has paid the penalty—a penalty all the greater from the family ties, associations, and traditions with which he was connected, and the disruption of which could not have been felt with anything like the same intensity by one not placed so high, nor liable to fall so low.

But no public principle being involved, no necessity existing for the public mention of the case beyond the record of the sale, no charge of dishonesty having been made against the Duke, no pretence being alleged that here the law-maker was a law-breaker, a journal of great circulation and influence took its opportunity, while reading a homily that was not needed, and preaching a false morality, to tear open the wounds of a bleeding man, to trample upon the fallen, to lift a hand against the prostrate, and to insult the miserable and heart-stricken. While it did all this, it omitted the obvious and only moral deducible from the circumstances, which is, that no rank or position, however splendid, can shield the possessors from the same penalties for reckless extravagance, personal or inherited, as those which befall the humble. The *Times* deplored that in "the midst of fertile lands and an industrious people, in the heart of a country where it is thought virtuous to work, to save and to thrive, a man of the highest rank, and of a property not unequal to his title, has flung all away by extravagance and folly, and reduced his honours to the tinsel of a pauper and the baubles of a fool." But in this same land and amongst the same people, it forgot to mention that it is thought equally virtuous to make all possible amends for an evil that has been done; and that, when debtors voluntarily yield up all they possess for the benefit of their creditors, they have disarmed the hostility of the generous and the good, and silenced all tongues, except those of the vulgar, the envious, and the prejudiced.

But the *Times*, it seems, has a different code of morality, and would have been better pleased if the Duke of Buckingham had sheltered himself behind the law of Entail, and prevented his creditors from receiving so large a dividend as they are at present likely to obtain. It deplores and condemns that the Duke, "by the use of a passionate and overpowering persuasion, induced his amiable son, now in his 25th year, to cut off the entail of all the property in which the Duke was interested;" never imagining, in its foolish zeal for the wealth of the aristocracy, that, if the Duke, by his extravagance, had, as it says, "brought discredit upon the order to which he unfortunately belongs," he had done it honour, by going even beyond the law in his efforts to do justice, and to pay every man to the uttermost farthing which he owed him. The gratuitous insolence of holding up the Marquis of Chandos to public pity, is even more disgusting than the rest of the article. A generous writer, while remembering the fact that the Marquis of Chandos has still £2500 per annum left to support the honours of the Dukedom, would have taken delight in exalting the filial conduct of the son who had deprived himself of a large amount of property for the advantage of his father's creditors, and for the honour of his father's name. The *Times* sees in the Marquis only an amiable young man to be pitied for his conduct—it sees nothing to be admired. It never reflected that the feelings of the Marquis might have been to be envied; and that he may enjoy an unspeakable amount of the purest gratification, in having been called upon to make a sacrifice, and upon having been in the position to make it in behalf of one so near and so dear to him; and that he neither has had, nor probably ever will have, in this life, a purer source of happiness than in the reflection which the deed may afford him. But true vulgarity measures everything by a money standard: it has no notion of the priceless value of the affections, and of the inner repayment which they receive for the sacrifice which they so cheerfully make. If the Duke has struck a blow at aristocracy by his insolvency, as the *Times* insists, there is this consolation, that the Marquis has added a new lustre to it by the nobility of his self-sacrifice.

THE CATHEDRAL FESTIVAL AT COLOGNE.

On the 16th ult., the ceremony of consecrating the finished portion of the Cathedral at Cologne was performed by the Archbishop. The King of Prussia arrived on the previous evening, and, accompanied by the Archduke, was received with a torchlight procession, &c.

Next morning the ceremony of consecration commenced at seven o'clock: during the service the Cathedral was closed; and several schools, religious societies and brotherhoods assembled in the Domhof, alternating chants and prayers.

Between eight and nine the procession was formed on the Neumarkt, to accompany the King and the Archduke to the Cathedral, to attend high mass. A detachment of the Civic Guard kept the space from the western door to the entrance of the choir clear. At 10 o'clock the Archbishop, attended by the Bishops and Chapter in their full robes, with croziers and mitres, came down the aisle and waited the arrival of the procession. Soon after 10, the King and the Archduke entered together, followed by a numerous suite of officers. They were received by the Chapter with due honour, and remained standing while the Archbishop delivered an address of some length. At its conclusion, the clergy, preceded by banners, the crucifix, and incense bearers, moved on, amid chanting and the deep tone of the Cathedral bell, to the choir, followed by the Royal Guards and attendants. High mass was then celebrated, closing with a grand *Te Deum* sung by the choir and congregation.

From the conclusion of the Cathedral service till dark the day was a blank; but with night came the illumination. The Rhine bridge was one long line of light; the tower of the Stadthaus was bright to the very point of the spire with coloured lamps; some of the churches were similarly illuminated. In the narrow streets, usually so sombre, the effect was magical; houses of six, seven, and eight stories high, with their gable-ends to the street, had rows of lamps at every window. The transparencies were not very numerous. The suburb of Deutz, on the opposite side of the Rhine, was even more brilliant than the city itself. The garden of the Bellevue Hotel, which fronts the river, and the whole line of wharves and buildings, were marked out in light; coloured fires were burned at intervals, and salutes of cannon discharged all the evening till nearly midnight. The whole population was on foot, and many of the streets were almost impassable. The picturesque old city did not relapse into quiet until nearly the last lamp had burned down to the socket. The evening was calm and favourable to the display.

In the illumination it was expected the Cathedral would have been lit up; after waiting some hours all was still dark, the people began to retire, when at midnight the crimson Bengal fires were lighted among the pinnacles and on the parapets: for a few minutes the whole mass was seen enveloped in a crimson glow, which made the minutest ornaments of the tracery visible; in another moment all was dark again, and the magnificent pile was wrapped in a deeper gloom than before.

A banquet was given during the afternoon, at which the King and all the members of the Cathedral were present. Next morning the King left by railway for Berlin, and the Archduke departed for Frankfurt.

"The festival (says the *Times* correspondent, from whose graphic letter we quote these details,) has assembled here many of the most celebrated men of Germany; Munich has sent Cornelius, the great fresco painter of the age; his pupil, Kaulbach, is also here, with the sculptor, Rauch, from Berlin. Von Humboldt and the Chevalier Bunsen accompany the King. The man who did the most to draw the attention of Germany to the great beauty of the Cathedral, Sulpicius Boissière, is present at the festival which celebrates the realization of a part, at least, of his dream of completing the immense design."

THE POST-OFFICE SERVICE BETWEEN DOVER AND OSTEND, DOVER AND CALAIS, AND DOVER AND BOULOGNE.—The number of her Majesty's mail steam-packets engaged in this service during the twelve months from the 1st of April, 1847, to the 31st of March, 1848, was 7; tonnage, 1767; and the horse power, 760. The gross expenses incurred within the same period were £18,566 0s. 6d.; the nett expenses, £6224 7s. 11d. The number of passengers carried was 18,439; viz.—to and from Ostend, 11,559; Calais, 4961; Boulogne, 1919. The average length of time employed in the voyages was—Ostend, four hours forty-six minutes; Calais, two hours; Boulogne, two hours thirty minutes.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET.—The financial statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on Friday evening (see night), which we noticed in our Postscript last week, shews that upon the year there is a deficiency of income, as compared with the expenditure, of £292,335. This is the balance presented to us upon the account of the current year. Besides this, however, there are some considerable past expenses yet to be defrayed, and the actual deficiency is upwards of two millions. It consists of the following items:—

Deficiency upon the year, as already stated	£292,335
Kaffir war	1,100,000
Excess upon the navy estimates of last year	2,411
Distress in Ireland and relief of Canadian emigrants	398,510

Making a total of .. £2,081,256

Which it is proposed to raise by a loan effected either by the issue of Exchequer bills or by the creation of 3 per Cent. stock.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Legitimist agitation of last week has completely subsided, and the adherents of Henry V., whatever their designs may be, have ceased to tease the public with their absurd clamour. The fears, too, which had been entertained as to the issue of the debate in the National Assembly on the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the insurrectionary movements of May 15 and of June, have not been realised; and Paris, throughout the present week, continued tranquil, General Cavaignac maintaining, however, all the preparations previously organised for the prompt suppression of any disturbances which might arise.

On Friday (last week) the National Assembly sat continuously, with the exception of two short intervals of adjournment, from twelve o'clock at noon to six o'clock on Saturday morning, during the whole of which the subject of the insurrections of May and June were under discussion.

During the whole of that period, although the precincts of the Assembly were open as usual to circulation, no one was permitted to stand, nor any groups allowed to collect: the moment one or two individuals were seen to stop, a policeman was at their elbow to desire them to move on.

During the night strong patrols were maintained throughout all parts of the capital. General officers, with their staff and aides-de-camp, followed by orderlies, were constantly seen passing and repassing.

Within the Assembly, the Salle des Pas Perdus, usually the resort of journalists and others for conversation and the interchange of news, was kept cleared. Persons furnished with tickets were allowed to pass through, but not to stop in it.

The business was opened by the President, M. Marrast, exhorting the Assembly to observe order, and to avoid indulging in any language likely to produce irritation or personal offence. Several members then successively addressed the Assembly, objecting to different points in the evidence where they were personally referred to. Admiral Cazy and Colonel Charras objected to the deposition of M. Lacrosse. The latter ascended the tribune and re-affirmed his statements. MM. Portalis and Landrin, formerly Procureur-General and Procureur de la République, objected strongly against those parts of the evidence of M. Arago in which they were respectively inculpated. M. Arago then, with the greatest firmness of language and determination of manner, maintained his assertion, which he declared he had heard from the mouth of M. Ledru-Rollin himself. This declaration excited a great explosion, which was not diminished by some words pronounced by M. Ledru-Rollin, having a tendency to attenuate the assertions of M. Arago. The report was then successively attacked by MM. Quinet, Baune, Rapellin, Larabit, Martin, and Raynal. M. Bac complained strongly of the publication of the documents of the parliamentary club of the Rue Castiglione (the ultra democrats). Several members disavowed their connexion with this club, on the lists of which, however, their names figured. M. Jules Favre denied what had been stated of the secret councils held in the Ministry of the Interior when he was secretary there. The scattered and unconnected nature of the debate fatigued the Assembly, and at the conclusion of the addresses of Ledru-Rollin, Caussidière, and Louis Blanc, which were marked by no one feature of interest, the Assembly, on the proposition of M. Flocon, resolved unanimously to pass to the order of the day, instead of proceeding to discuss the report of the Committee of Inquiry.

The President then announced that he had a communication to make to the Assembly. This announcement was followed by the most profound silence, and the President read a requisition of the Procureur-General of the Court of Appeal demanding authorisation of the Assembly to prosecute Louis Blanc and Caussidière as accomplices in the insurrections of the 15th of May and 23rd of June. After some observations, characterised by more or less violence, from MM. Ledru-Rollin, Lagrange, and other members of the extreme left, General Cavaignac rose and announced that the present application was made by the law officers of the Government not in consequence of the proceedings of the committee on the insurrection, but in consequence of judicial proceedings which had been taken simultaneously with the political inquiry. "The Government (said General Cavaignac) desired that this discussion should be promptly commenced and promptly terminated, nor do we desire that this application for authorisation to prosecute should lead to another debate." He was understood to intimate that the Government had only postponed their demand in order to give the parties implicated politically by the report of the committee time and opportunity to deliver their defence in the tribune. Upon this Louis Blanc rose and declared that there was not an honest man who in his conscience doubted his innocence, and that he was impeached, not because he was supposed to be guilty, but because of his political opinions.

At two o'clock in the morning, M. Corne, the Procureur-General, rose to support the demand for authorisation to prosecute. He said, that three things had gone on concurrently to enlighten the law officers—the judicial instruction on affairs of May 15; the military instruction on the insurrection of June; and the judicial investigation on the same. Therefore, the facts were well known.

It was then proposed that the law officers of the Republic should be authorised to prosecute M. Louis Blanc for the affair of the 15th May, when the result of the division was as follows:—For granting the authorisation, 504; against it, 252; majority, 252.

The same proposition having been put to the vote for Caussidière in the same affair, the division was as follows:—For the authorisation, 477; against it, 268; majority, 209.

It was then proposed to grant the authorisation to allow proceedings to be instituted against M. Caussidière for being implicated in the insurrection of June, which would have the effect of delivering him over to the Council of War. The following was the result of the division:—For the authorisation, 370; against it, 458; majority against it, 88.

It was observed during the night, in the Assembly, that not one of the numerous ladies who occupied the galleries either quitted her place or slept till the determination of the debate. The other sex, however, showed more susceptibility of lassitude, several of the members of the Assembly, and among them General Cavaignac himself, having fallen fast asleep on their benches.

In consequence of the above decision of the Assembly, the arrest of Louis Blanc and Caussidière was considered so certain, that all the journals of Saturday evening and Sunday morning, with the exception of the *Journal des Débats* and the *Reforme*, published circumstantial accounts of their apprehension and commitment, first to the Conciergerie, and thence under a strong escort to Vincennes. But those accounts were premature. Messrs. Louis Blanc and Caussidière contrived to escape the hands of the police. Government was not prepared with warrants for their arrest on Saturday morning. M. Ducoux, prefect of police, who was present, hesitated; and the Procureur de la République, and the Juge d'Instruction charged with the investigation of the affair of the 15th May, were sent for. The two delinquents, meanwhile, availing themselves of those delays, left the house, and immediately afterwards absconded. Their escape was said to have been connived at by the Government.

The two papers mentioned above published the following letter from M. Louis Blanc:—

"Assailed—not as a guilty man, for that was impossible, but as an enemy—by men whose political passions have silenced every sentiment of equity, I withdraw, the better to protest against the consequences of the state of siege and the empire of force. I cannot believe that France is of a humour to permit that the regular course of justice shall remain suspended much longer. When the day of trial shall arrive, I shall be present.

"Paris, Aug. 26."

On Sunday morning he left by the Northern Railway, taking the train not at the usual station in Paris, but at the first station *en route* at St. Denis. It is said that he was himself the exclusive subject of conversation among his fellow-travellers, who, however, did not know him.

On Sunday afternoon an extensive encampment was erected in the grand square of the Champs Elysées. At noon that vast area presented its wonted appearance of a level and vacant square; and at five o'clock it was literally covered with tents and swarming with soldiers. Another camp of equal extent was erected on the opposite side of the river, on the esplanade of the Invalides, and a third on that portion of the Quai d'Orsay which extends from the Invalides to the Pont de Grenelle. The gardens, courts, and every available space within the Chamber and its dependencies, and the hotel of the presidency, were also quite filled with troops, including a great quantity of artillery. Cannon were planted behind the entrenchments, and others were concealed by the columns of the vestibule.

A statement which had been very generally circulated—to the effect that General Cavaignac had prohibited the publication of the protests of certain journalists against the power assumed by the Government to suspend newspapers and to imprison the editors without trial, which had recently been exercised by the Chief of the Executive Government—has turned out to be erroneous. The protest in question was presented to General Cavaignac on Sunday by a deputation of the subscribers to it, whom he received in the kindest manner. He stated to them, that, in the proceedings he had resorted to, he had acted under a sense of imperative duty. In protesting against it, they (the subscribers to that document) had no doubt been similarly influenced. Their protest was no surprise upon him. The General's firmness, however, in case of need, was not the less certain.

There was some agitation at Lille on Friday (last week) among the *ouvriers*, but it passed off without any outbreak. Numerous and large groups of workmen assembled in different places, and uttered terrible threats; but they were completely overawed by the imposing military force which was called out. Numerous arrests were effected. The distribution to the workmen of the assistance voted by the Municipal Council, in consequence of the dissolution of the *ateliers nationaux*, which took place on Friday, greatly contributed to restrain them from committing any outrage.

The Paris papers mention that the Prince de Beauveau had accidentally shot dead his brother-in-law, M. de St. Aldegonde, at the seat of the Duke de Moste-mart, on the 23rd ult.

The *Monteur* publishes the returns of merchandise imported into France in July, from which it appears that trade experienced a slight improvement during that month. The import duties produced 7,255,570*fr.* Their amount in the corresponding month of 1846 had been 12,957,914*fr.*; and in 1847, 11,507,485*fr.* The receipts of the first seven months of 1848 only amounted to 45,436,424*fr.* They had been, in 1846, 87,334,664*fr.*; and in 1847, 77,464,158*fr.*

The great question which occupies the five Parisian clubs, composed of representatives of the people, is to decide whether the National Assembly shall dissolve itself immediately after the vote on the Constitution, or whether it shall vote a code of laws before its dissolution. It is said that the club of the Rue de Poitiers, of which M. Thiers is the reputed chief, has voted almost unanimously in favour of dissolving the Assembly after the Constitution is voted. Some members (about 20) of the Club of the Palais National are of a similar opinion. All the others, including the absolute democratic club, are in favour of enacting laws before the dissolution.

The trial of the parties accused of the insurrection of the 15th of May and the invasion of the National Assembly will, it is now said, take place before the Cour d'Assises of Paris in the beginning of October. A new batch, consisting of 410 of the insurgents of June, was sent to Havre on Tuesday. The *Peuple Souverain* (a Lyons journal) has been suspended.

After three days of the finest possible weather, except that the temperature ranged between 80 and 86 deg., Paris was visited on Wednesday morning by one of the most violent and long-continued thunder-storms on record. It began shortly after one o'clock a.m., and was not over till half-past four.

The request of King Charles Albert, that Marshal Bugeaud be permitted to assume the command and direction-in-chief of the Piedmontese army—conveyed through the Count de la Marmora—had been, for the present, refused, lest it might be interpreted as the commencement of armed intervention, and lest it should impede the negotiations for a termination of the war in Italy.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY.—The Minister of the Interior called the attention of the Assembly to the subject of the papers left at the Tuileries by the ex-Royal Family of France. He stated that all the documents were now in the National Archives, and an inventory would immediately be taken of them in the presence of a delegate from the Foreign-office, another from the liquidator of the ex-Civil List, and a third from the National Assembly. The Minister concluded by declaring that there was nothing well founded in the reports which were in circulation of many of them having been abstracted. In answer to a question, the hon. Minister replied that the Government (at least that part of it under his own immediate superintendence) knew nothing respecting the publication of the papers in the *Révue Rétrospective*. M. Taschereau, however, explained that the documents published in the *Révue Rétrospective* came to him (M. Taschereau) from two different sources. Some came into his hands from private communications which he had with a secretary of an ex-minister. M. Ledru-Rollin had authorised the publication of the papers. Further discussion was stopped by the President. The Minister of Finance presented a Bill on the salt-duty. It contained only one article, annulling the decree of the Provisional Government relative to the duty on salt, which thus remains in force for the year 1848. The President stated that M. Crespel de Latouche had presented the following proposition, demanding urgency:—"Whereas the decrees of June 24 and 26, 1848, do not give, and could not give, to the head of the Executive Power the right to suspend or to arbitrarily suppress the liberty of the press, and as the laws of the state of siege themselves do not in any case deprive citizens of the guarantee of a regular trial, the National Assembly declares that to the tribunals alone belongs the right, even in the period of a state of siege, to punish offences committed by the press."—Referred to the bureaux. The Assembly rose at six o'clock.

TUESDAY.—The first order of the day was the discussion of the demand for leave to prosecute the Abbé de Lamennais. The demand was eventually rejected. M. Woirhaye then read to the Chamber the revised project of the Constitution. The preamble had been completely changed. The President of the Republic is to be elected by direct and universal suffrage, and for four years, and his salary is fixed at £24,000 a year: the clause which recognised the right of labour is omitted, while that which abolishes service by substitute in the army is retained. M. Pagnerre afterwards ascended the tribune, and read an account of the expenditure of the Executive Committee, of which he was Secretary, from the 11th of May to the 24th of June. The whole only amounted to 45,779*fr.*, the credit granted by the Assembly for the use of the Committee being 150,000*fr.* M. Laussedat next rose and proposed the appointment of a Committee to class and publish certain documents found in the Tuileries and the other Royal residences of France. The hon. member alleged that there was a conspiracy in progress against the Republic on the part of the elder and younger branches of the Bourbons combined. M. Sénard replied, deprecating the proposed inquiry, and denying the existence of a Royalist conspiracy. After two or three speeches the discussion was closed.

The Assembly then divided on the previous question of "urgency," and the demand of urgency was rejected by a majority of 368 to 332 votes; but the hon. mover persisting in his proposition, a confused discussion arose as to the interpretation to be given to the regulation of the Chamber, in which Messrs. Bureaux de Fuzy, Emile Leroux, Baroche, and Pascal took part. The Assembly, on the proposition of a representative, proceeded to vote on the question as to whether the proposition should not be rather referred to the Committee of the Interior. After two trials, which were declared doubtful, the Chamber divided, and rejected the proposed reference by a majority of 322 to 294.

WEDNESDAY.—The Assembly decided that the discussion on the new Constitution should be commenced on Monday next, and that two sittings daily should be devoted to that especial purpose. M. Crespel de Latouche next rose, and demanded that the Assembly should discuss *d'urgence* the following proposition:—"Whereas the decrees of the 24th and 28th June, 1848, do not give, and cannot give, the Executive Power a right to suppress and arbitrarily suspend the liberty of the press, and the laws relative to the state of siege themselves cannot, in any case, deprive the citizens of the guarantee of a fair and regular trial, the National Assembly declares that the courts of justice alone possess the right, even when the state of siege has been proclaimed, to repress offences committed by the press." General Cavaignac replied, supported the question of urgency, and expressed his readiness to account for the measures adopted by the Government for the repression of the licentiousness of certain journals. A desultory debate ensued, and the Assembly at last decided to refer the proposal to the Committee of Legislation, with an order to report upon it in the course of three days. The project of decree for the re-establishment of the duty on meat at the gates of Paris was adopted, after some discussion.

SPAIN.

Advices from Madrid, of the 22d ult., mention that numerous arrests had taken place in that city, in consequence of a reported Carlist conspiracy. The entire of the privates of the secret police force, consisting of about 300 men, had been dismissed, and 44 of them imprisoned, in consequence of a Carlist conspiracy discovered amongst them. The Montemolinist insurgents were making no progress in the Maestrazgo.

The intelligence received in Madrid on the 24th ult., from the other provinces, was satisfactory. The Carlist band of Royo and Peco had completely disappeared from La Mancha. A small republican band, which lately entered Galicia from Portugal, was obliged to re-cross the frontier after an engagement with the Queen's troops. In upper Catalonia and Lower Aragon the population was well affected, and disposed to assist the military in their operations against the factions.

ITALIAN STATES.

LOMBARDY AND PIEMONTE.—The most prevalent idea in Northern Italy is, that, under all circumstances, Lombardy will be permanently annexed to Sardinia.

On the 23rd ult. there was some fighting between the band under the orders of Garibaldi and an Austrian detachment of 150 men, who were defeated, and compelled to take refuge in the territory of Switzerland. Another affair, the details of which are not given, took place on the 24th.

Major-General Dabormida had assumed the direction of the army and navy departments.

The new Piedmontese Ministry had unanimously protested against the charge of duplicity and dissimulation directed against it by the Abbé Gioberti.

VENICE.—The *Venice Gazette* of the 16th publishes two decrees of the Provisional Government; the first naming a council of war for the defence of the city and fortress of Venice. The second orders, on pain of execution and arrest, all the gold and silver in Venice to be brought to the Mint within 48 hours. The Mint is directed to give receipts, to be afterwards exchanged for loan certificates bearing interest.

The latest accounts state that the situation of that city is still the same. Admiral Albini is said to have declared to the Austrian officers sent to confer with his Excellency, that he will not obey the orders given him until he had received a direct command from Turin, and that, until then, he would attack the Austrian fleet wherever he encountered it. It is not doubted that a secret understanding exists either between Albini and the Venetian Government, or between Albini and Charles Albert. Travellers who quitted Venice on the 14th relate that considerable confusion prevails. The universal cry is "Death to the Germans!"

MODENA.—The principal inhabitants of Parma, Piacenza, Modena, and Reggio, have addressed a protest to the Sardinian Ministry against that part of the armistice with Austria which declares that the towns and fortresses in the Duchies shall be evacuated by the Sardinian troops, such a stipulation being, they say, a violation of their rights as Sardinian subjects, which they became by the union of the Duchies to Sardinia. The Duke of Modena, by a decree of the 15th, has named a commission for the compilation of a constitution. He wears the uniform of the National Guard, has adopted the tri-coloured flag, and has placed no restrictions whatever on the press.

ROME.—Reports of an insurrection at Rome have reached us through the French papers, but they require confirmation.

GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

FRANKFURT.—In the National Assembly, on the 25th ult., M. Beckerath, the Minister of Finance, read a minute statement of the funds in the Imperial treasury. On the 10th of August, when the funds were transferred into the hands of the Central Power, they amounted to 2,881,516 florins; to which arrears, since paid up, to the amount of 735,000 florins, are now to be added. The sum total which the Central Power has as yet had at its disposal, is 3,616,516 florins, or £301,376. A statement of past and prospective disbursements will shortly be laid before the Assembly for its approval.

M. Eisenmann has proposed the following resolutions to the Assembly:—1. "In consideration that Austria, by having one common administration and representation with Galicia and the North of Italy, would cease to be a German state; in consideration that Austria, by thus interlarding itself with foreign nationalities, would be rendered incapable of close union with Germany, and that German unity would therefore be endangered; in consideration that an army consisting of Germans, Poles, Croats, Slavonians, Italians, &c., could not, according to the declaration of the Austrian Ministry, possibly be regarded as a German one, though it might well be dangerous to German liberty: the National Assembly declares such a promiscuous mingling of different nationalities to be inadmissible, and demands, taking Prussia for its precedent, that these lands be allowed distinctive administration, representation, and separate armies; it moreover commissions the Central Power to exert its utmost power in effectuating a compliance with this temperate demand of the Imperial Assembly, and begs, moreover, of the august Central Power that it will report progress in this matter to the Imperial Assembly. 2. In consideration that the Hungarians are menaced with grievous danger by the Croats, inasmuch as an army of 80,000 men are ready to fall upon their territory—in consideration that the Hungarians are not supported by the Austrians, but that, according to all appearances, the Austrian Government would use the Croats as an instrument for rendering the perfect independence of Hungary impossible—in consideration that the Hungarians have made the most friendly advances to the German Empire, and es-

Mr. Stephenson's claims were warmly and liberally supported by many of the most respectable coal-owners and others in the Newcastle district, who maintained that to his ingenuity the mining interest is indebted for the discovery of the principle on which the safety-lamp is constructed. On the very day that Mr. Stephenson was making his first experiment (Oct. 21, 1815), a letter was received by the Rev. John Hodgson from Sir Humphry Davy, announcing that he had discovered that explosive mixtures of mine-damp would not burn through small apertures or tubes; and that, if the air was made air-tight on the sides, and furnished with apertures, it would not communicate flame to the outside atmosphere. The coincidence of this communication with Stephenson's experiment



THE LATE GEORGE STEPHENSON, ESQ., CIVIL ENGINEER.

is very extraordinary. To remunerate him for the invention, a meeting was held in November, 1816, and a subscription opened, which eventually amounted to one thousand pounds; this sum, together with a piece of plate, was presented to Mr. Stephenson, at a public dinner, held in the Assembly Rooms, Newcastle.

From this period, Mr. Stephenson's advancement was rapid; and thenceforth his career became more particularly identified with the locomotive engine. In 1804, Trevethick and Vivian's machine drew carriages at Merthyr-Tydvil, at the rate of five miles an hour. In 1811 appeared Blenkinsop's engine, and in 1812 Chapman produced one; both which were defective. In 1814, Mr. Stephenson constructed for the Killingworth Colliery an engine which was used on the colliery railroad with almost perfect success. This did not, however, please the engineer, and he subsequently constructed another engine for the same place, which answered much better, and laid the foundation of the existing system of railroads.

In 1824 Mr. Stephenson established an engine manufactory in Newcastle, in partnership with the Messrs. Pease (of Darlington), Mr. Robert Longridge, and Mr. Robert Stephenson. This concern is situated on the Forth banks, and continues to prosper under the firm of Messrs. Robert Stephenson and Co. The first locomotive railway for the purpose of travelling, according to the present principles of traction, was laid between Stockton and Darlington; and was opened in 1825. Mr. Stephenson has been known to confess that his ideas and anticipations of the capabilities of this mode of transit, both as to the speed and the effect which it would produce when generally adopted (as he foresaw it must be ultimately), were such as he did not even dare to express, for fear of being pronounced insane. At that time he talked of reaching a velocity of twenty miles an hour, but his inward thoughts said sixty or one hundred miles. It was not, however, till the formation of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, in 1825, that Mr. Stephenson was brought prominently before the public as an engine builder. In that year the directors of the above line offered a premium of £500 for the best locomotive engine to run on their railway; when George Stephenson entered the lists, and constructed his celebrated engine "the Rocket," which won the prize. This achievement gave a decisive stamp to Mr. Stephenson's reputation as a railway engineer; and he was subsequently employed in the construction of most of the principal lines of railway in the kingdom. He was also engaged in constructing lines in Belgium, Holland, France, Germany, Italy, and Spain; and he had the honour to receive a knighthood from Leopold of Belgium, for railway services. We are indebted for the substance of these details to a memoir in the *Newcastle Journal*.

The best evidence of the true greatness of Mr. Stephenson's character is the unwavering faith in his own theoretical conclusions, combined with sound practical judgment, that he manifested throughout his career. About a year ago he said at a public dinner at Newcastle—"At Liverpool I pledged myself to

attain a speed of ten miles an hour. I said I had no doubt it would go much faster, but we had better be moderate at the beginning. It was not an easy task for me to keep the engine down to ten miles an hour, but it must be done, and I did my best. I had to place myself in the witness-box of a Parliamentary Committee. I could not find words to satisfy either the committee or myself. Some one inquired if I was a foreigner, and another hinted that I was mad. But I put up with every rebuff, and went on with my plans, determined not to be put down." A simple remark he made about the time he constructed his first locomotive, shows with what vivid reality the then future passenger railway was present in his mind:—"I said to my friends that there was no limit to the speed of such an engine, *provided the works could be made to stand.*"

Mr. Stephenson was a man of simple and unsophisticated nature. Upon the occasion just referred to, he also said:—"I saw how deficient I was in education, and resolved that my son should not labour under the same defect, but that I would put him to a good school and give him a liberal training. I was, however, a poor man. I betook myself to mending my neighbours' clocks and watches at night, after my daily labour was done, and thus I procured the means of educating my son. He became my assistant and companion. He got an appointment as under viewer, and at nights we worked together at our engineering." Well has that son repaid such paternal care. George Stephenson's judicious kindness was not limited to the family circle. "Never," says a writer in the *Derbyshire Chronicle*, "was a proposition made to him for the mental and temporal improvement of his workmen in his collieries, of whom he had upwards of a thousand, but it was met with his immediate attention and consideration, with a deep feeling towards their welfare that could not be surpassed."

Mr. Stephenson was fond of retirement; he was happiest in the country, where he might be seen among his dogs, his cows, and his horses, his rabbits, and birds. Even in his latter years, he was fond of rambling about, bird-nesting or nutting, or any other rural enjoyment.

The accompanying Portrait is sketched from a print beautifully engraved by C. Turner, after a picture painted by the late Mr. Briggs.

THE DUKE'S THEATRE, PORTUGAL-STREET, LINCOLN'S INN-FIELDS.

This olden resort of the Thespian muse was, on Monday last, disposed of in lots by auction, and is now in the hands of purchasers of building materials, its space being about to be incorporated with the edifice belonging to the College of Surgeons. The locality, as well as the building just removed, is of considerable interest in theatrical history.

The earlier building which occupied his spot was first opened by Sir William D'Avenant in the year 1662, when it was honoured by the presence of Charles the Second and his Court, under circumstances of great splendour.

Taking precedence by some months of the larger theatre, called the King's, in Drury-lane, this was the first regular establishment of the kind in which the effect of perspective was given by means of scenic arrangement. It was nominally patronized by the Duke of York, in whose service the company was enrolled; but in its earlier days, the apt and showy decorations of D'Avenant appear to have had a strong attraction for the Sovereign himself, who on one occasion gave his coronation suit to Betterton, the Duke making a similar gift to Mr. Harris, and my Lord of Oxford attiring in like manner Mr. Joseph Price, in order that their several parts of *Prince Alvaro*, *Prince Prospero*, and *Lionel*, in D'Avenant's play of "Love and Honour," might be right royally appraised; and the piece, thus splendidly got up, had a very great run.

The Duke's opened with the "Siege of Rhodes," when Downes, its chronicler, officiated as prompter; having been, however, appointed to perform the part of *Haly*, but, overcome by the royal presence, he broke down, and thus, as he says, "for ever spoilt for being an actor." The "Siege of Rhodes" ran twelve successive nights, and was succeeded by the comedy of "The Witts," by the same author. But the glory of the early time of this theatre was Betterton's *Hamlet*, in which piece this famous actor was entrusted to perform his part after the manner of Taylor, of the Blackfriars' Playhouse, who had experienced the advantage of Shakespeare's own direction; and the result was, according to Cibber, that he excited the admiration of the public as much as Roscius did the people of Rome! The same great author's plays of "Romeo

and Juliet," "Twelfth Night," and "King Henry the Eighth" followed; and these were succeeded by "The Rivals," "The Cutter of Colman-street," Webster's "Duchess of Malfy," and Etheridge's "Love in a Tub," which latter proved extremely profitable to the theatrical treasury, the receipts amounting to upwards of one thousand pounds within the first month—a great sum considering the smallness of the house, the low rate of admittance, and the value of money at that time.

In 1665 the Plague interrupted the career of the theatres in general, and among them the Duke's, which remained closed until after the Christmas succeeding the Great Fire of 1666, when the company recommenced with the play of "Mustapha," and went on until, inconvenienced by the smallness of the building, and other matters of objection, they removed to the new theatre in Dorset-gardens in 1671. Thus ended the first epoch in the theatrical history of this site. After this event, Mr. Christopher Rich, on being expelled from Drury-lane, engaged Shepherd, a celebrated architect of the time, in the construction of a new building, as it now stands; but, dying before its completion, the property fell into the hands of John Rich, and in 1714 the house opened with the comedy of the "Recruiting Officer." At this time, the practice (still continued) of stationing a sergeant's guard at the theatres during performance originated in a *fracas* which occurred in this house. The Lincoln's Inn Theatre recovered its patent soon after Sir Richard Steele had obtained a licence for the theatre in Drury-lane, and several of the best actors deserted the banner of the witty but improvident manager in favour of Rich.

In consequence of this and other circumstances favourable to Rich's management, the pantomime of "Doctor Faustus" produced two hundred and sixty pounds on the first night, while Drury performed to empty benches. However, according to a tradition still current in the purlieus of Clare Market, the success of "Faustus" was not without a serious drawback, for it is related that during a chorus of twelve devils, a thirteenth made his appearance uncalled by the prompter, and taking it in dudgeon, carried off a large portion of the roof in his exit. However, the story has likewise been told in reference to the performance of Marlowe's play, and is said to have had the effect of frightening Ned Alleyn so that he thenceforward eschewed the profanity of stage plays, and lived by the card. The "Beggars' Opera," which made "Gay rich and Rich gay," was the crowning glory of the Lincoln's Inn House; and having led the town during its uninterrupted run of sixty-three nights, the house could hold no more, but, "cribb'd, cabined, and confined," it panted for room, and finally the company emigrated to the new theatre built for them by Shepherd, in Covent Garden, in the year 1732.

The old house stood empty for some time after the departure of Rich's company, but was afterwards hired by Spensino, a celebrated singer, for the performance of Italian operas. This was in 1734-5. Afterwards, Havard's tragedy of "King Charles the First," "A Tutor for the Beaux" by J. Hewitt, and Bickersstaff's "Unburied Dead," were played within these walls, but it does not appear by any regular company. On the decline of the old house, Thespians succeeded by Terpsichore; and the boards which had been trod by some of the most celebrated heroes of the sock and buskin, were now destined to the salutary exercises of Hall, the original Locket (who was likewise a dancing-master), and his pupils.

Here he gave occasional balls, while Mrs. Hall catered for the refreshment of the actors, young Templars, and gay City youth who still haunted the once fashionable neighbourhood, at the Bell and Dragon, an ordinary opposite the theatre. After Hall's time occasional concerts, and exhibitions by various showmen, kept up for a time the varied measure of entertainment: then followed a fencing-master; after him an auctioneer; and, finally, the place came into the possession of Mr. Copeland, whose extensive stock of chinaware was seen for many a year occupying the still evident arrangement of boxes, pit, and gallery; and the walls which had been graced by Royalty, and had resounded to the tragic declamation of Betterton, were still the resort of rank and fashion, who came there to cheapen china or bargain for a tea-service.

The property was sold to the College of Surgeons by Mr. Copeland, who has removed his establishment to No. 160, New Bond-street. There was little save the external walls remaining of the old theatre in Portugal-street. The large pile consisted of four walls, reared upon a substantially-arched cellar. Little of the original appropriation could be traced, save in the large well staircase; the long-room upon the first floor, resembling a saloon; and the upper floor, lighted by windows in the roof, which was, probably, the painting-room. All plan of the auditory seemed to be lost in the refitting by the various occupants of the premises.

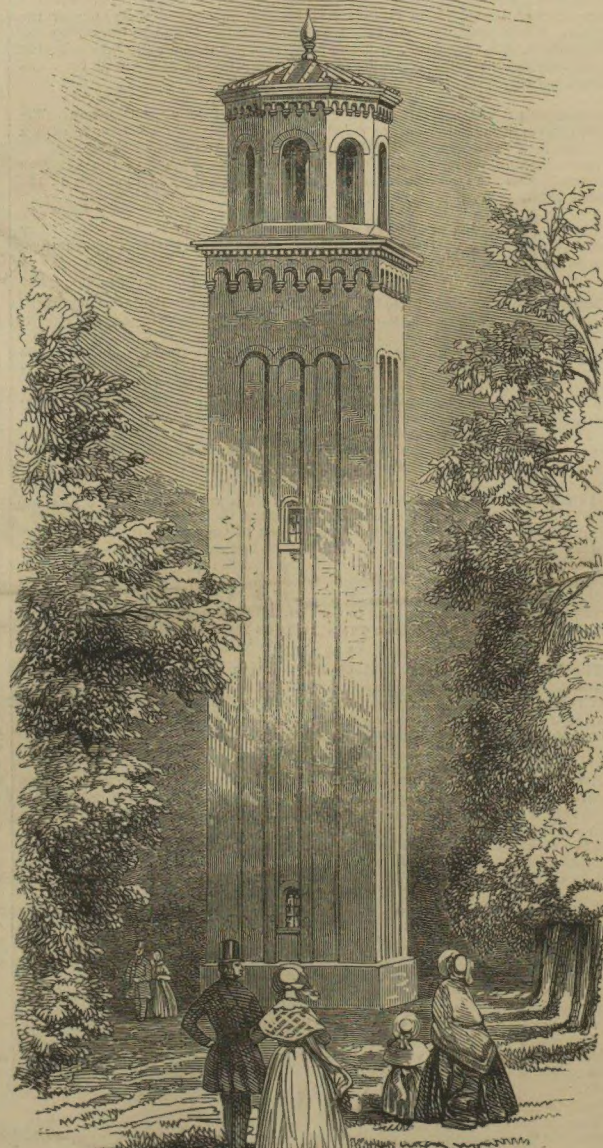
Nearly opposite the old theatre, in the Portugal-street burying-ground, lie the remains of honest Jo, or Josiah Miller, the godfather of many jests; and at the end of the street, the Black Jack, a tavern associated with the palmy days of the Duke's and Drury-lane as a famous resort of the players, still ministers to the thirsty denizens of Clare Market, having survived its contemporaries, the Rose and the Sun, together with the attractions which once rendered its neighbourhood one of the most brilliant resorts of the gay, the witty, and the fashionable.

THE GREAT PALM-STOVE AT KEW GARDENS.

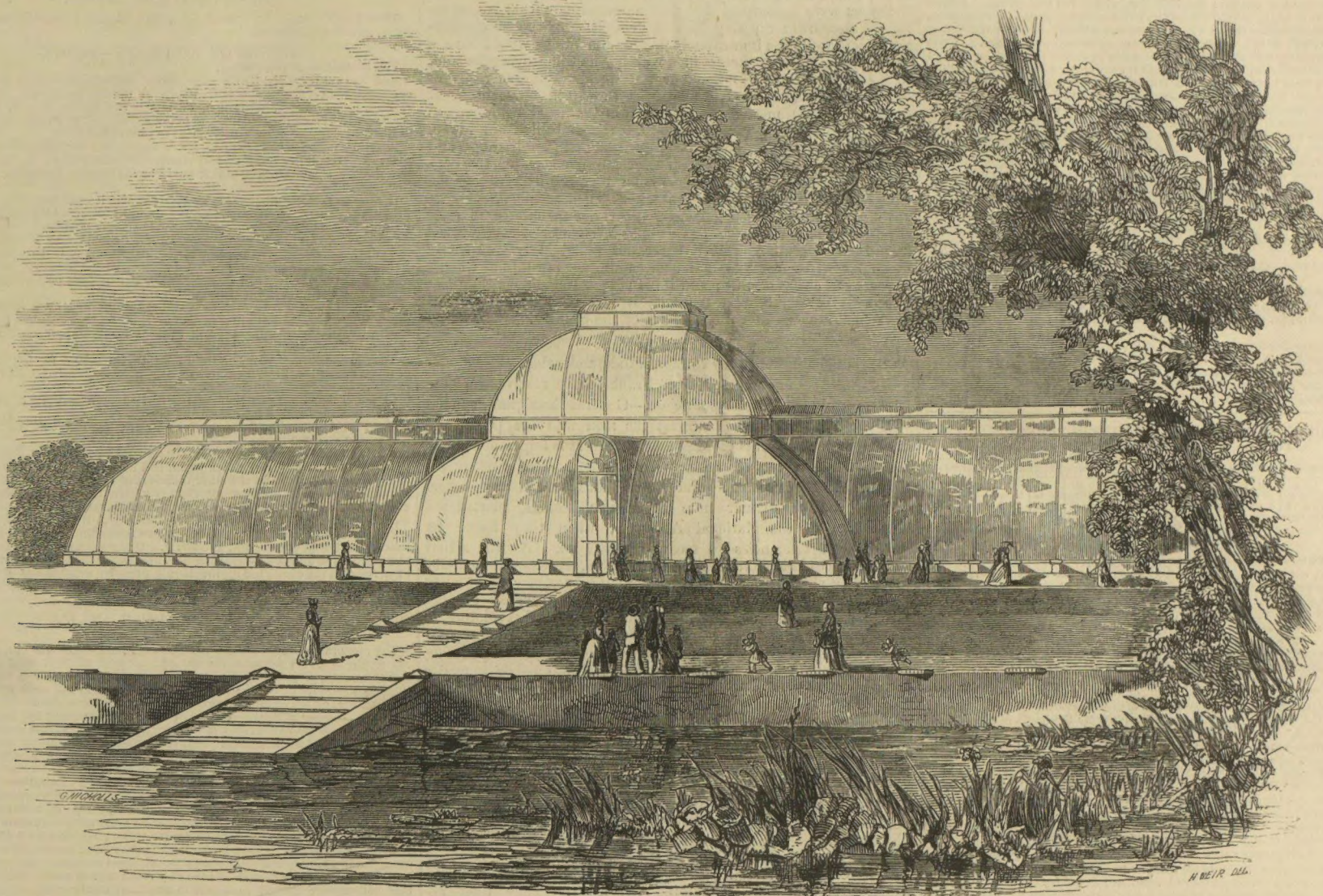
The popularity of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, under the able curatorship of Sir W. J. Hooker, has been extending for some years. Last year the number of visitors to these delightful Gardens was 64,000; and it is estimated that the number during the present year will amount to 128,000. From an interesting letter addressed by Sir William Hooker to Lord Morpeth, and read in the House of Commons, upon the recent application of a vote for the expenses of the works in the Gardens, we learn that "the general arrangement of the Gardens is complete; that is to say, that, from an insufficient and a most indifferent piece of ground of eleven acres, totally inadequate for any scientific pur-



THE LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS THEATRE, IN PORTUGAL-STREET.



SHAFT OF THE GREAT PALM-STOVE.



THE GREAT PALM-HOUSE AT THE ROYAL GARDENS, KEW.

poses, or for public recreation, the Garden given to public use now extends to seventy-six acres of botanic ground, and about 150 of pleasure-ground and arboretum, obtained without purchase (being made over by her present Majesty for the public use)."

The Garden is not only a means of recreation, but of instruction. "As a school of horticulture and botany," says Sir W. Hooker, "this noble institution must stand unrivalled, especially since the formation of the Museum of Practical or Economic Botany. My own collection presented to it was the basis of it, and in the short space of nine months it has become a most important feature in the Garden. While, in the Garden itself, we can show the living plants—here, in the Museum, we exhibit the various useful products of plants, whether employed in the arts, in commerce, in medicine, or in domestic economy."

One of the aids to this increasing popularity we consider to be the admirable *Guide to the Gardens*, which Sir W. Hooker has published for sixpence!

The Palm-Stove or Great Plant-House, which has been in course of construc-

tion for several years, we are happy to illustrate as now completed. It is, indeed, "the glory of these Gardens." The accompanying descriptive details are from the new edition of the *Guide*, just published:—

"It is built from the design of Decimus Burton, Esq.; and the iron-work is executed by Mr. Turner, of the Hammersmith Works, Dublin; the brick and stone-work by Messrs. Grissell and Peto; and the boilers by Messrs. Burbidge and Healy: all working in concert with the director and curator of the establishment, who are responsible for the successful cultivation of the plants. As the public will have now the opportunity of inspecting this noble stove in a finished state, we shall content ourselves at this time with remarking, that already the shell or external frame is completed, consisting of a centre and two wings, occupying an area 362 feet in length; the centre is 100 feet wide and 66 feet in height to the summit of the lantern; the wings 50 feet wide and 30 feet high. The whole is of iron, stone, brick, and sheet glass; the latter slightly tinged with green at the suggestion of R. Hunt, Esq., of the Geological Survey, in order to temper the too powerful rays of light. The ribs are inserted in enor-

mous blocks of Cornish granite, placed on the most solid concrete. The central portion of the building (138 feet long and 100 feet wide) has a substantial gallery all round at the height of 30 feet from the floor, ascended by a light spiral staircase, so as to give the opportunity of seeing the plants from above as well as below, by bringing the spectator on a level with the summits of many of the loftiest, and also the means of watering the plants from above. The whole interior is heated by hot-water pipes and tanks, also constructed by Mr. Turner, judiciously distributed under the tables and beneath the level of the floor. The hot-water pipes, 4½ inches in diameter, are estimated to extend 24,000 feet in length, and the hot-water tanks 1000 feet. The extent of glass for covering this vast building about 45,000 square feet. To avoid the unsightliness of a chimney attached to, or even placed near, so noble a structure, the smoke is conveyed by an underground flue, within a brick tunnel 6 feet high (from the underground furnaces, twelve in number), to a distance of 479 feet from the stove; where a shaft or ornamental tower, with a large reservoir near the top for the supply of water to the stove, as before observed, is now erected, 96 feet in height, so situ-



INTERIOR OF THE GREAT PALM-HOUSE.

ated and of such a form as to be an architectural object when seen from the main walk. At the base of the tower, between it and the Richmond road, is the coal-yard, concealed by shrubs; and here, too, within the underground tunnel above alluded to, is a railroad for the purpose of conveying coals to the furnaces, and for bringing away the ashes. The immediate vicinity of the palm-house, with its terrace, will be laid out in a manner suited to such a structure. To the westward is a considerable area or lawn, of some 25 acres, destined to form a pinetum, where will soon be planted all the coniferous plants which bear the open air; while from the great western entrance of the palm-house three vistas will radiate at equal distances, commanding views through the pleasure-grounds; one, inclining to the south, in the direction of the Pagoda; the second, or western vista, towards the river and woods of Syon; and the third towards Brentford. From the south-eastern angle of the palm-house the walk is continued round the water; and from the opposite side the best view of the structure may be seen, and its reflection in the lake.

Probably, during the present year, according to the *Guide*, the inmates of the Conservatory, or Architectural Greenhouse, will be removed to the Great Palm-Stove. Among them are the following *Palms*:—Date, Dwarf, Palmyra, Guinea Oil, Cocoa-nut, Cabbage, Wax, &c.; all which are popularly described in the Catalogue.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 3.—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 4.—The Sun rises at 5h. 18m., and sets at 6h. 38m.
TUESDAY, 5.—Old St. Bartholomew. The Moon enters her first quarter at 8h. 43m. P.M.
WEDNESDAY, 6.—The length of the day is 13h. 12m.; the decrease 3h. 20m. since the longest day.
THURSDAY, 7.—Eunuchus. Mars and Venus are near together.
FRIDAY, 8.—Nativity of Virgin Mary.
SATURDAY, 9.—Day breaks at 8h. 24m., and twilight ends at 8h. 28m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 9.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. 5 10 A. 5 25	M. 5 45 A. 6 0	M. 6 20 A. 6 40	M. 7 0 A. 7 30	M. 8 0 A. 8 40	M. 9 15 A. 10 0	M. 10 35 A. 11 15

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- *E. M. B.—We would willingly give a representation of the lock of Queen Mary's hair, at Stowe, could we do so; but it merely appears like a small quantity of moss-sil, lying carelessly disposed, though tied at one end, in a glass case, about 18 inches in length. The colour of the hair seems of a pale yellow, with a slight reddish-brown tint in it.
- *C. R.—The uses of the bronze cell (represented in page 102 of our Journal) were various. There is no doubt entertained, we believe, that an instrument used in war was to the rude Celt equally serviceable as an implement of domestic use, to be employed as a hatchet would be now. The use of the cell was for striking and heaving.
- *Mlle. de l'E.—Dover.—We cannot tell.
- *Alpha.—The painter and the tragedian are distinct persons.
- *T. S.—Bengal.—We cannot spare room. The Cricketing Catapult is engraved in "Felix on the Bat."
- *Inquirer.—Leeds.—The first-named "Family" work is amusing miscellaneous reading, and inoffensive. The other works are of questionable character.
- *Seedy.—Should examine the Parish Register.
- *A Constant Reader.—Should apply to the Government Annuity Office, Old Jewry.
- *Papyrus Cursor.—The Illustrations suggested would be ineffective.
- *R. C. D.—Durham.—In a week or two.
- *Business.—Declined.
- *B. V.—Cove, and "C. D." Trichenham.—We have not room.
- *Noppar.—The "Roll of Battle Abbey" is published by Churton, Holles-street.
- *T. L. S.—Bristol.—The Epistle to the Romans was written in Greek, at Corinth, and sent to Rome by a Corinthian woman, who was travelling thither.
- *Westminster.—The arrangement of the quartered shield is correct. The crest of the mother's family cannot be correct.
- *Scryua.—The Hon. Delaval Astley, whose marriage was recently announced, is second son of Jacob Baron Hastings, and not of the Marquis of Hastings. An application by letter to the Principal of Haileybury College will obtain the desired information.
- *An Old Subscriber.—The Duchess of Buckingham is alive. Her Grace is sister of the Marquis of Breadalbane.
- *J. J.—London.—No penalty is incurred by the usage of the Royal Arms.
- *A Subscriber.—The late Sir Ralph Abercromby's hereditary arms were arg. a chevron indented gu. between three boars' heads erased az.
- *Woodstock.—A person may legally bear the arms of his ancestors by paying the necessary tax, without having them again registered in the Herald's Office.
- *M. M.—We do not know the birth-place of the late Princess Amelia.
- *M. J. S.—The sons of the younger co-heiress are fully entitled to quarter her arms with those of their father, without distinction or difference.
- *Novo-Castrensis.—The crest of the Fothergills is, we believe, a Talbot collared.
- *A Constant Reader and Student of Heraldry.—May be able to ascertain the identity of the arms by referring to Glover's "Ordinary."
- *J. De C.—Belfast.—Yorrell's "British Birds." There is no work published exclusively on British Sea-fowl.
- *L. H.—Edinburgh.—Application to Mr. Whishaw, 19, John-street, Adelphi, may, probably, ensure the information required.
- *A. A. B.—Yes.
- *An Old Subscriber.—(Gorgon).—Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Infant Hercules" is described in No. 105 of our Journal. The Stove Lantern is that purchased for a hotel at Cambridge Wells.
- *A Subscriber.—Greenwich.—The addresses of the two British Guarantee Associations are 6, King William-street, City, and 9, Waterloo-place.
- *Juvenis.—Certainly not.
- *Experimentalist.—must seek the information he requires in a Treatise on Galvanism.
- *W. F. B.—Grimston.—We had rather not give the recommendation.
- *A New Subscriber.—See Aird's "Self-Instructing French Grammar."
- *A Subscriber.—Lincolnshire.—We cannot advise you upon the circumstances.
- *G. A.—Dorset.—Is thanked.
- *Medicus.—We think not.
- *A Constant Reader.—Demerara is one of the colonies of British Guiana.
- *A Subscriber.—The Rev. Dr. Stebbing's edition of Fleetwood's "Life of Christ," published by Virtue.
- *Leopold.—Bath.—We do not know the Society in question.
- *G. I. S.—The four Inspectors of Factories are L. Horner, T. J. Howell, R. J. Saunders, and J. Stuart, Esqrs. Office, 15, Duke-street, Westminster.
- *W. R. P.—See Parsony on "Perspective."
- *L. W.—Axford.—We are not in possession of either of the addresses.
- *A Shareholder.—We have not room.
- *W. H.—Frost's "Sabrina" is from Milton's "Comus."

*In answer to several of our Subscribers, the Back Numbers of our Journal have been re-printed, at a very great cost; and any one of them may be had, by remitting One Shilling direct to our Publisher, or to any Book-seller or News-Agent.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1848.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL, it appears, is to proceed to Ireland to confer with Lord Clarendon in person upon the state of the country, and the remedies to be applied to its social condition. Though we do not anticipate that the Premier will greatly increase his knowledge by a sojourn in Dublin, or that he will have opportunities for making a very intimate investigation into the wants and miseries of the people by a tour in the provinces, his visit cannot fail to be considered, in Ireland, as both opportune and politic. It is, therefore, calculated to be of service. There is also a rumour that the Government intends to grant a general amnesty to all the persons implicated in the late Rebellion. We trust the rumour will prove to be correct. The Government could well afford to be so merciful. The Irish Leaders have in reality—though much against their own will—done good service to the whole Empire. They have rendered rebellion ridiculous. They have shown their own utter incapacity and powerlessness. They have deprived a pertinacious bugbear of its terrors, and proved that the long-dreaded, and often-threatened, Rebellion, which has been held over the Government of this country for so many years, might burst over our heads in all its intensity without doing any large amount of mischief. That which seemed terrible to the imaginations of our statesmen before it was tried, descended from the regions of the terrible into those of the farcical, as soon as it was enacted before their eyes. For this result we have to thank Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Meagher. They did not intend it, it is true; but, as the country has all the benefit, and they all the disgrace of their ridiculous discomfiture, the Government could not, we think, do better than show its contempt and its kindness at the same time, by taking their word of honour or their bond, for their peaceable behaviour for the rest of their lives, and letting

them go free. Whatever sting may yet be in them or in their cause, would be effectually taken out of them by an amnesty: and if the act were accompanied by an announcement that honest remedial measures for raising the social condition of the potato-feeding people would be immediately taken, the Whigs would have a better opportunity of success in governing and improving Ireland, than ever yet fell to the lot of our statesmen. The generosity of Great Britain towards Irishmen was shown in our munificent donation of ten millions to feed them in 1846. Our power was shown in the easy suppression of the Rebellion of 1848. We have yet to show our wisdom in devising and executing schemes for the permanent improvement of the condition of the people. We have now an opportunity of doing so, which the Whigs will do well to take. Their financial history is not a pleasant one; their general policy is not favourable to their characters; and they have lost ground even amid their warmest friends in England. But a successful policy in Ireland would atone for all their faults and shortcomings. Lord John Russell seems to be aware of this; and if his visit to Ireland shall impress him more thoroughly with the fact, it will be the better for his Lordship's fame and for the interests of the country.

The triumphant, not to say furious, Moderates, who form the majority in the National Assembly of France, have resolved, in spite of the warnings of cooler politicians—General Cavaignac included—to proceed to extremity against the men who are principally implicated in the events of May and June. It is impossible not to feel, on perusal even of the *ex parte* evidence already produced, that MM. Louis Blanc and Caussidière, and many others of as great or greater note in French politics, plotted the destruction of the National Assembly, when they found its monarchical tendencies so strongly developed. As the actual sovereignty of France resides in the Assembly, there can be no doubt that such a plot, especially when supported by violence and bloodshed, was a very great crime, deserving of the severest punishment; but it should be remembered that, in times of revolution, it is not always prudent to be severe. There is a general impression that the Assembly has allowed its passion to overmaster its judgment in this matter; and that the Barrots and the Thierses, in goading it into this path, have proved themselves in reality more formidable to its stability than ever Louis Blanc and Caussidière could have proved, especially if they had been left unscathed by the ordeal of a State prosecution. The Assembly, on its first day of meeting, proclaimed the Republic amid unprecedented enthusiasm. They raised their voices at the mere mention of the word, and shouted it in the ears of a mighty multitude as excited as themselves; but they no sooner entered upon their deliberative and magisterial functions, than it became evident to France and to the whole of Europe that the majority regretted both the Revolution and the Republic, and that they looked with hatred and mistrust upon the men who had been mainly instrumental in operating the one, and in founding the other. They took no pains to conceal their sentiments. At a time when every man of cool judgment was aware that the wisest, safest, and best course was to give the Republic a fair trial, the Assembly threw doubts upon Republicanism, and odium upon its teachers and believers. The "reaction" was so flagrant, that the Republicans, who had fought the battle of their principle amid every discouragement, difficulty, and peril during the reign of Louis Philippe, and who were naturally tenacious of it, when it so unexpectedly triumphed in the days of February, became alarmed both for their principle and for their safety. The Assembly threw down the gauntlet of defiance to them, and the Republicans "of the eve" were compelled to take it up. The Assembly was, therefore, more to blame for the unhappy results, than the ardent and sincere Republicans. They acted no doubt from conviction, but prudence is not incompatible with the truest conviction; and amid the boiling ferment necessarily engendered by a revolution, it is not prudent, wise, or safe to exasperate a powerful party, long united in danger, and struggling for a principle as dear to it as existence. Whatever the moderates of the Assembly may think or say, the Revolution itself is *de facto* put upon its trial by the recent debates in the Chamber. This was an issue to be avoided, even at the risk of allowing such persons as Louis Blanc and Caussidière to remain unpunished. We trust, for the sake of the Assembly and the peace of France, that the reported escape of these two men will prove to be correct. We have no sympathy with either of them. Louis Blanc is a mischievous theorist; Caussidière an unprincipled adventurer: but their trial and condemnation would have excited such an amount of exasperation in and out of the Assembly, and so greatly imperilled the peace of the French Republic, that all those who sincerely desire the restoration of order in that country will, we think, have reason to rejoice that they have released the Assembly from a grave danger by their timely flight. If Albert (*ouvrier*), Barbès, Blanqui, and Raspail were their companions in exile, it would be an additional advantage to the French Republic.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

FETE ON PRINCE ALBERT'S BIRTHDAY.

Saturday last being the birthday of his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, a fête took place in the grounds at Osborne.

Tipoo Saib's tent and several large marquees were erected upon the lawn opposite to the principal entrance, and most of the residents in the neighbourhood, as well as some of the principal visitors at Cowes and Ryde, were invited.

The day was very unfavourable, a thick mist, accompanied with constant showers, confining the company to the interior of the tents, and altogether precluding visits to the gardens or grounds, and preventing any out-of-door amusements.

The guests began to arrive at about half-past two, and, at a little after three o'clock, her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal Children, and attended by her Grace the Duchess of Norfolk and the other Ladies and Gentlemen of the Royal Household, entered the marquee for dancing, the bands of the Royal Marines, 77th, and 91st Regiments, which were, upon this occasion, formed into one band, playing "God save the Queen."

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Hesse, met the Royal party in the tent, and dancing shortly after commenced.

Her Majesty, in the course of the afternoon, danced with his Serene Highness the Prince of Hesse and the Earl of Wilton.

The three bands performed during the day several pieces of music in a very superior style, and glees were occasionally sung by a party of sailors from the Royal Yacht.

A magnificent *dînéer* was laid out in Tipoo Saib's tent.

At about six o'clock a country dance was formed, in which her Majesty danced with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Royal children and most of those of the nobility and gentry present joining in the dance, and shortly after its termination her Majesty and the Royal party retired, at a little before seven o'clock.

There was a large and distinguished party of the nobility present on the occasion.

In the evening the Royal dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, and the Baroness de Speth.

At Windsor merry peals were rung during the day from the bells of the parish church and St. George's Chapel, and in the evening the houses of several of the Royal tradesmen were illuminated.

Royal salutes in honour of the day were fired from the corporation ordnance, and also from the Belvedere Battery at Virginia Water.

On Tuesday the Queen and his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Princess Hohenlohe, and the younger branches of the Royal Family, took their usual early walks and drive in the grounds of Osborne. His Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen and Prince Lowenstein arrived on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince. The Royal dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, and the Baroness de Speth.

The Queen Dowager left town on Wednesday for the Isle of Wight, on a visit to her Majesty and Prince Albert.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their Lordships sat for a short time, and advanced the bills on the table a stage, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met at two o'clock.

THE FRANCHISE.—Mr. HUME gave notice that next session he would move a resolution to the effect that that House, as at present constituted, did not fairly represent the property, population, or industry of the country, and that it was necessary to extend the franchise, to take the vote of the electors by ballot, and to limit the duration of each Parliament to three years.

RACING SWEEPS.—In answer to Mr. ANSTAY, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that the insertion of advertisements relative to racing sweeps was illegal; and he now gave that public notice, that it was his duty to prosecute parties continuing to insert them.

In answer to Major BLACKALL, Sir G. GREY said it was intended to alter the time of the departure of the mail packets from Kingstown to Holyhead, so as to give the public the benefit of the accelerated communication.

LORD MORPETH brought up the report of the Committee on Works of Art. Sir R. INGLIS observed that a public vote of thanks ought to be accorded to Mr. Vernon for his noble present of pictures to the National Gallery. LORD MORPETH said that the Committee had expressed their strong sense of the handsome donation made by Mr. Vernon. The report was received.

IRELAND.—Mr. ANSTAY said he had been authorised by a Roman Catholic priest at Kenmare, to state that he had not, as had been alleged, torn down the Government proclamation offering rewards for the apprehension of persons charged with sedition.

THE COPIER AND LEAD DUTIES BILL.—On the motion for the third reading of this bill, Lord G. BENTINCK moved as an amendment that it be read that day month.

On a division, the third reading was carried by a majority of 38 to 25; and the bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Poor Law Auditors' Proceedings Restriction Bill was read a third time and passed.

CHELTHAM ELECTION.—Mr. R. PALMER took occasion to direct the attention of the House to an attack which had been made through the medium of the press against him and the other members of the Cheltenham Election Committee, by the late member for that city, Mr. Craven Berkeley, who had attributed the most unfair and unjust motives to those gentlemen for their decision in unseating Mr. Berkeley. He would not, at that late period of the session, however, take any further notice of the matter.—LORD G. BENTINCK, LORD PALMERSTON, and Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL concurred in strongly reprobating the attack to which the hon. gentleman had directed attention, and observed that the character of the hon. gentlemen assailed was of itself a sufficient refutation.—The House then adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALY AND FRANCE.

The news respecting Northern Italy is rather of a menacing character. In a conference held at Vienna, on the 22d ult., between M. de Wessenburg and the representatives of England and France, the Austrian Minister is understood to have declared that he declined the offered mediation in the name of the Austrian Government, on the grounds that the Government was in direct communication with King Charles Albert, and had not been informed that the latter had consented to such mediation, and, moreover, pleading that all the conditions of the armistice had not been fulfilled. This latter observation was an allusion to Venice, and to the fact of the Sardinian fleet still assuming a hostile position towards Austria.

This refusal of mediation, it is feared, may lead to a general war, for in Paris it appears to be a settled point, that if Austria should persist in refusing to give independence to Lombardy, the Army of the Alps will cross the frontier. The position of General Cavaignac is such, that he must either withdraw from office or take this course. The *bourgeoisie* are for peace; but the best friends of the Government fear that to draw back after the promise of intervention in a given case, would not only enable the ultra Republicans to excite the populace, but would also create disaffection in the army; and as they prefer war to anarchy, they will support General Cavaignac in an armed intervention.

The last accounts from Grenoble state that the French Army of the Alps is now 60,000 strong, of whom about 16,000 are experienced troops from Algeria. There is a numerous *matériel*, and cannon and ammunition were arriving every day.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

According to the latest accounts from Hamburg an armistice of seven months has been concluded between the German and Danish Powers. The German ports were, in consequence, all freed from hostilities on the 1st inst. The armistice is to terminate on the 1st of March, 1849.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—It is now considered almost certain that Parliament will be prorogued by her Majesty in person on Tuesday next, the 5th inst.

THE CHARTISTS.—On Sunday a great many meetings of the Chartist and Confederate Clubs were held, for the purpose of adopting such measures as would obtain for the working classes the Charter, and also to take the present state of Europe into consideration. The Government having obtained information of these meetings, the greatest precautions were taken by the Police Commissioners to prevent the parties from creating a disturbance at any of the gatherings. This was found the more necessary, from the fact of Thomas Powell, the person who gave evidence against the Chartists, having been threatened with assassination. A few days back, a person called upon Mrs. Lindley, 23, Gloucester-row, Hoxton, and inquired whether Powell lived there. She answered in the negative (the house Powell lived in being No. 13), when the man replied, that it would not be long before her house would be attacked by several men, and, unless she got protection, the house would be burned down, and she and every one in it would not be alive the following morning. The female having communicated the circumstance to the police, men in plain clothes have been placed on duty in the neighbourhood, to protect the building in the event of the threat being attempted to be carried into execution. The authorities, knowing what sort of a feeling would be excited against Powell, had him and his family removed from his residence in Gloucester-row to another part of the town, where he is placed under the protection of the police.

PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY FROM FIRE.—On Tuesday, a meeting of the inhabitants of St. Pancras was held at the Bedford Arms, to receive the report of a committee which had been appointed to wait upon the Ministers with the view of ascertaining whether some better means than at present existed could not be adopted for the protection of life and property from fire. Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., who occupied the chair, called upon Mr. Fogo to read the report. This was a voluminous document. It stated that the committee, which had been appointed at a public meeting on the 9th February last, had directed their attention to the various modes at present in use for the purpose of preventing injury from fire. They had examined Mr. Wivell's fire-escape, and had proved it to be a most efficient instrument. They had also examined Phillips's patented fire annihilator, and had proved it to be a cheap and ready means of generating steam in sufficient quantities to stifle large masses of flame. They had likewise investigated the properties of Payne's patented process. This simply consisted of the insertion of a solution of alum into the pores of the wood, from which the air had been previously extracted; and they found that wood which had undergone that process was far from being readily susceptible to the influence of fire. On the 20th of June last, the committee, kindly introduced by Lord Dudley Stuart, had an interview of three-quarters of an hour's duration with Sir George Grey. The inadequacy of the Building Act of 1774, which enjoined the provision of one engine and a set of three ladders to each parish, led to the question of a proper remedy, and it was proposed that a system of stations throughout the metropolis should be adopted, for which it would probably be necessary to introduce a short bill into Parliament as an amendment of the act of 1774. Sir George Grey entered earnestly into the details of the matter. The report having been adopted, several resolutions were agreed to, appointing a committee and embodying measures for carrying out the objects of the meeting.

CHARING-CROSS BRIDGE COMPANY.—On Tuesday the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this Company was held at their offices in Villiers-street, Strand, to receive the directors' report. Lord Devon in the chair. The report stated that the tolls for the half-year ending July 31 amounted to £3068 3s. 7d., sufficient, after defraying the current expenses, to enable the directors to declare a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The receipts during the past six months have not equalled those of the corresponding period of last year, this being attributable to the unfavourable state of the weather. The report referred to the opening of the South-Western Railway station in July last, the effect of which would be an important addition to the receipts of the Company. An amicable settlement of all matters of difference has been effected with the Market Company, by which that Company has agreed to take £1000 and taxed costs in full of all demands for damages against the Bridge Company arising out of the lease of November 2, 1842, in respect of the pier and float and the access of steam-boat passengers thereto. The report having been adopted, it was moved and seconded that a dividend of four per cent. should be declared payable on or after the 11th of September next. The resolution was carried unanimously. Several new directors were elected, in the room of those who had retired.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c., FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 26.—The Registrar-General's weekly return of the number of births, deaths, &c., in the metropolis and suburbs, shows that the births during the above week amounted to 1325, of which 663 were males and 662 females. This number exceeds by 37 that of the preceding week. The deaths during the above week were 951 in number, of which 486 were males and 465 females. The births for the week thus exceed the deaths by 374. The deaths for the week are below the weekly average for the last five summers by 21, and below the deaths of the preceding week (ending Aug. 19) by 63. The diseases from which the deaths have exceeded the average are principally small pox 32, average 18; scarlatina 102, average 37; dysentery 14, average 7; typhus 87, average 40; bronchitis 30, average 17. Those the deaths from which are below the average are principally measles 6, average 31; diphthery 14, average 22; consumption 101, average 137; hydrocephalus 17, average 35; convulsions 25, average 50; pneumonia 30, average 42; asthma 4, average 8; teething 9, average 17. This week the deaths from cholera have fallen off in number, and precisely equal to the average, viz. seven; none of them remarkable cases.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Louis Blanc landed at Dover from the packet on Tuesday afternoon, and arrived by railway in London on Wednesday morning.

The Mayor of Liverpool has received a communication from Lord J. Russell, informing him that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that the sum of £50 should be paid to Frederick Jerome, from the Royal Bounty Fund, in consequence of his gallant conduct in saving the lives of so many of the passengers of the *Ocean Monarch*.

The steamer *Soho*, from Antwerp, has brought some packages of copper, consigned to a firm of eminence in the metropolis. This is an interesting importation from Belgium.

On Monday £100 was received from the Chevalier Lisboa, the Brazilian Minister, for the crew of the Brazilian frigate *Afonso*, in testimony of their praiseworthy conduct in the late disaster. This was communicated to them, when they one and all refused to receive the money, expressing a desire that it should be handed over for the benefit of the sufferers.

The Prince de Joinville, when leaving a large sum of money with Admiral Grenfell, for the survivors from the *Ocean Monarch*, said, "Take this, Admiral, for those poor people; it is that which we had intended to expend in a tour of pleasure, which, after this, it is impossible to enjoy."

The French Government has appointed a medical commission, composed of MM. Gueneau de Mussy, Chomel, Andral, Husson, Bouilland, Bally, Gerardin, Cornac, and Gauthier de Claubry, to apply themselves to the discovery of means to prevent and to mitigate the effects of Asiatic cholera.

The guillotine was erected for the first time since the Revolution of February, at Rheims, on the 22nd ult., for the execution of a murderer. The wretched man was more dead than alive when brought on the scaffold.

A new church in Kent-street, Southwark, was opened on Sunday last, by license from the Bishop of Winchester. The church has been erected out of a fund opened in 1845, entitled "The Southwark Fund for Schools and Churches." The Rev. J. Simpson, M.A., formerly curate of St. Andrew's, Bethnal-green, has been appointed to the living.

The permanent garrison of Cork is about to be strengthened by the addition of a regiment of infantry and some troops of cavalry.

The guardians of the union of Limerick have petitioned, but in vain, for a remission of their portion of the relief advances, £16,000. They have received a peremptory order to levy it. The amount owing by the North Dublin Union is £20,000.

During the year 1847 the value of the imports of Belgium (including those in bond and *in transitu*) exceeded 332 millions of francs, being more than 48 millions above the value of those of the preceding year. The general exports during the year 1847 were of the value of more than 349 millions of francs, being an increase of 49,600,000, compared with the year 1846.

M. Thiers has announced the immediate publication of a work on property, written in furtherance of the measures adopted by the Academy of Moral and Political Science, at the suggestion of Gen. Cavaignac, to counteract the mischievous effects of Communism.

Foundations are being dug on the Esplanade of the Invalides for two very extensive wooden buildings, which are to serve as barracks during the winter for the troops now forming one of the three camps at Paris.

The amount expended for ships and vessels, built by contract in private yards in England, during the last ten years, to the 31st of December, 1847, was £418,739. The amount expended for marine machinery made under the same circumstances, and during the same period, is stated at £1,653,633. The amount expended for repairs of ships and vessels during the same period was £107,676, and the amount expended in repairs of steam machinery is calculated at £274,177.

It appears by the twenty-eighth annual report of her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches, that within the last twelve months 30 new churches have been completed, by which accommodation has been provided for 22,850 persons, 16,369 free seats for the use of the poor. In the whole, 420 churches have been completed by the aid of grants from the funds at the disposal of the Commissioners, and provision has therein been made for 464,008 persons, including 267,767 free seats appropriated to the use of the poor.

In forming a cutting for the Great Western Railway to Gloucester, close to the city, the men have exposed to view a portion of what was probably a Roman aqueduct. It consists of a concrete mass, formed of pounded red brick and lime, five feet or six feet high, and four feet wide, hollowed out at the top into a deep channel. A length of about twenty feet is exposed.

The total number of gallons of British spirits which paid duty for home consumption in 1846 was 24,106,697; and in 1847, 20,639,797; showing a reduction of 3,524,000 gallons. The total number of proof gallons of colonial spirits which paid duty for home consumption in 1846 was 2,683,701; and in 1847, 3,329,677.

The *Cork Examiner* announces the failure of the Mallow Savings' Bank. The liabilities are variously estimated from £900 to £9000. The latter figure is the more probable of the two.

A prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral has become vacant by the death of the Rev. C. J. Dering, M.A. It is in the gift of the Bishop of London.

Mr. Ward, Chief Secretary to the Admiralty, has appointed Mr. T. James, one of the third class in the naval department of the Admiralty, to act as his private secretary.

Captain Lavers is appointed a Stipendiary Magistrate in British Guiana.

The Earl of Dundonald has condemned the *Scourge* steam sloop as a very inefficient vessel; his Lordship has caused her mortar to be landed, and fitted a pivot gun instead.

Mr. G. Cornwall Lewis, M.P., and Mr. Waddington, the Under-Secretaries of State for the Home Department, will both remain in town during the necessary absence of Sir George Grey in Scotland, in attendance upon her Majesty.

A deputation from the National Association for Excise Reform had an interview on Friday with Sir George Grey, at the Home Office, on the subject of the Tipping Act and the licensing system in Scotland.

The Count de la Marmora, late Chief of the Staff of the Piedmontese army at Milan, and who saved the life of Charles Albert during the disturbances there, has arrived in Paris on a mission from the Sardinian Government, to prefer a request to the French Government to allow Marshal Bugeaud to accept the command in chief of the Piedmontese army.

On Saturday last information was received by the police, that the residence of Captain White, Theresa-place, Hammersmith, had been plundered of £800 in Bank of England notes, and £20 in gold; and gold and silver watches, jewellery, &c., valued at £150.

A rumour, which states that the ex-King Louis Philippe has applied to the Government for a portion at least of his private funds, and that a remittance has been made or promised, obtains general credence.

A second lieutenant of the 11th Legion of the National Guard of Paris was convicted by court-martial on Friday last of having fought in the ranks of the insurgents of June. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

On Saturday last, Viscount Hardinge, who had arrived in town the previous night from Ireland, had a protracted interview with the Duke of Wellington, and subsequently waited on Lord John Russell, at his Lordship's official residence in Downing-street. The Noble Viscount afterwards left town for South Park, at Peshurst, to visit Lady Hardinge and family.

Lieut. Adam G. Glascock, R.N., has received permission from the Admiralty to accompany Lieut. Colonel Williams to the East, to settle the boundaries between Turkey and Persia.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Robert Crosby to be the second assistant clerk of affidavits in the Chancery Affidavits Office, vacant by the death of Mr. William Thodey Smith; so that the gentlemen before whom all affidavits, declarations, and affirmations are now made, under the late acts of Parliament, are Messrs. Samuel Anderson, John Jefferson, and Robert Crosby.

Forty young females, from the ages of 14 to 18, were removed from the Sligo union workhouse last week, to proceed immediately on their voyage to Australia, where they are sent out as emigrants, at Government expense.

A deputation to Lord John Russell, from the City of London, on the subject of the Jewish Disabilities Bill, had an interview with the noble Lord on Tuesday, at his official residence in Downing-street.

An importation of apples and pears has just been made by the *Mercury*, arrived from the Cape of Good Hope. This consignment of fruit from so distant a colony is considered somewhat remarkable.

It appears by official documents that the total cost of the *ateliers nationaux* of Paris, up to the 23rd of June last, was 14,174,987 francs.

During the last week, at Paris, 1493 insurgents were tried, of whom 855 were set at liberty, 612 transported, and 26 sent before the courts-martial. The whole number set at liberty is 2945; the number of transported 2735; and of those sent before courts-martial about 190.

The Queen Dowager, it is understood, does not contemplate any foreign tour this winter; it is most probable her Majesty will pass the cold season at Mount Edgecumbe, near Devonport.

It was rumoured in the City during the week that the Committee of Spanish American Bondholders had resolved to despatch an active and intelligent agent immediately to press the neglected claims of the creditors on the Mexican authorities, and a hope was expressed that these efforts would be seconded by Lord Palmerston.

It is said that General Cavaignac is preparing to remove the seat of the French Executive Government to the Palace of the Tuilleries.

The Earl of Roden, it is said, will sell his Dundalk property, and be the first to act on the Encumbered Estates Bill (Sale). A good movement this. Ground rents are very high, and house accommodation defective in Dundalk.

On Wednesday a notice was posted at the Judges' Chambers, Sergeant's-Inn, that the Lord Chief Justice Wyld would attend Chambers on Thursday morning at eleven o'clock. The representations made to the Government of the learned Judge's refusal to attend, and the petition submitted to them by Mr. Anstey, M.P., on the subject, is understood to have produced this result, so that the inconvenience experienced by the suitors during the last week is not likely to occur again.

On Friday, the 18th ult., an aged female, in her 80th year, named Muckalt, cut and bound twelve shocks of oats at Lindale, in Carmel, near Ulverston.

MUSIC.

CONCERT-ROOM AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The morning concert given last Saturday, for the benefit of the Choral Department, was numerously attended. Mdlle. Jenny Lind, M. Thalberg, Signori Gardoni, Belletti, Lablache, F. Lablache, and Balfe afforded their gratuitous services on this occasion; and Mr. Lumley made no charge for the room, so that the choristers must have derived advantage by the concert, albeit the "last of the season." The scheme opened with a piece by the Pyrenees Singers, who were members of the chorus of Her Majesty's Theatre. This was followed by Verdi's "La mia Letizia," sung sweetly by Gardoni. Mdlle. Lind then gave with much expression the "Prendi per me," from Donizetti's "Elisir d'Amore." To this succeeded Meyerbeer's trio for three basses, from "Marguerite d'Anjou," finely sung by Belletti, F. Lablache, and Lablache. After Thalberg had terminated his "Sonnambula" fantasia, Mdlle. Lind wound up the first part with her solo from Meyerbeer's "Camp of Silesia," with two flutes obligati. This was expressly composed for her when the opera was produced at Vienna under the title of "Vielka." It is a florid exercise, in which the voice imitates flute passages, skilfully played by M. Remusat and Mr. King. It was encored with enthusiasm. In the second part, she took the soprano part in a quartet with chorus from Weber's "Euryanthe," which was also demanded a second time; and finally gave some of her Swedish melodies with irresistible charm. Thalberg being encored in his "Massaniello" fantasia, played his "Don Pasquale" fantasia. The two Lablaches sang the "Il segreto" from Rossini's "Cenerentola." Mdlle. Crivelli was announced, but did not appear, and the Pyrenees Singers sang a piece in her place.

MUSICAL TOURS.—Miss Whethall, Mr. Ryall, and Mr. John Parry have just finished a successful tour in North Wales; and Miss Birch, Miss Eliza Birch, Messrs. Lockey and Phillips, in their concerts in South Wales, have been also fortunate. Madame Dulcken and Mr. John Parry will make a tour this month in the provinces. Mr. H. Phillips, with Mr. Land as accompanist, are now giving concerts in the country. Mr. Lover is daily expected from the United States, to resume his "Irish Evenings" in this country. Mr. Hutton, the composer and pianist, is on his way for a lengthened tour in America. Herr Kuhe, the pianist, gave a concert on Friday morning at Brighton, at which Mdlle. Alboni, Mdlle. Corbari, Signor Salvi, and M. Goldberg were the vocalists, and Mr. Osborne accompanist. On Saturday morning Mr. Benedict gave a concert at Ryde, with Alboni, Corbari, Salvi, and Osborne as the artists. On Tuesday night, at Liverpool, Alboni, Corbari, Salvi, and Paltoni sang at Mr. R. B. Isaacs's concert. On Tuesday night Jenny Lind, M. Roger, Signor Belletti, and F. Lablache, with Balfe as conductor, and a select band and chorus of Her Majesty's Theatre, will give a concert in Birmingham, and on Thursday at Liverpool. On Saturday, the 9th, "Lucia" will be performed by Jenny Lind, Roger, Belletti, and F. Lablache, at Manchester. A concert was given at Blackheath on Thursday; Mr. R. Green conductor, M. Thalberg pianist, and Miss Dolby, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Seguin, and Mr. Sims Reeves, vocalists. The Alboni party will give two concerts in Edinburgh and Glasgow the end of this week.

THE MUSICAL FESTIVALS.—The Worcester gathering of the three choirs begins on Tuesday morning, and will last four days. Alboni and Castellani, Lablache, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Robinson of Dublin, Mr. Machin, Misses A. and M. Williams, and Miss Dolby, are the principal vocalists. There will be four morning performances and three evening concerts. The Norwich Festival begins on Tuesday the 12th, and will terminate on the 14th. Viardot, Alboni, and Castellani, Lablache, Sims Reeves, Lockey, Phillips, Whitworth, the Misses A. and M. Williams, are the principal vocalists. The choruses have been some time in rehearsal, and will no doubt prove worthy of the fame of these meetings.

ITALIAN OPERA IN DUBLIN.—Mr. Calcraft, of the Theatre Royal, Dublin, has made an arrangement with Mr. Beale, of London, to give eight performances of Italian Operas. The first took place on Tuesday night, with "Norma," the incomparable Gris sustaining the Druidical Priestess; Mdlle. Vera, of Her Majesty's Theatre, *Adelgis*; Mario, *Pollio*; Tagliacoco, *Oroscio*; and Galli, *Flavio*. Mr. Benedict is the conductor, and Mr. Levey leader of the band, with M. Salabert as prompter. On Wednesday the "Puritani" was performed, with Gris, Vera, Signori Mario, Ciabatta, Galli, and Tagliacoco. Last night (Friday), "La Gazza Ladra" was to have been given; and this evening "La Sonnambula," Gris and Mario being the *Amina* and *Elvino*. The *Dublin Evening Mail* states that much company had arrived to enjoy this operatic festival.

M. JULIEN.—The benefit of this popular conductor of promenade concerts, on Wednesday night, at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, attracted an enormous auditory, the announcement of the appearance of the great English tenor, Sims Reeves, causing the utmost excitement. He was received with tremendous applause, and the whole entertainment passed off with infinite spirit. M. Julien's Promenade Concerts, at Drury-Lane Theatre, will begin in October, with Mr. Frederick Gye as acting manager. M. Vivier, the celebrated horn player, who is distinguished also as a composer, has been engaged for these concerts.

MUSIC ON THE CONTINENT.—Duprez has returned to the Théâtre de la Nation, in Paris, after his trip to Brussels. He has reappeared in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," and Donizetti's "Favorita," creating a great sensation, despite his fatigued voice. Mdlle. Julian Van Gelder was the *Valentine*, and Mdlle. Masson, *Leonora*.—Meyerbeer, who has been taking the baths at Ischl, in the Tyrol, is expected in Paris the second week in September, to put his opera of the "Prophète" in rehearsal.—Letters from Weimar announce that Liszt's marriage with the Princess of Wittgenstein, a widow of immense fortune, will certainly take place, and that the great pianist is to go to St. Petersburg to celebrate the event.—Panofka, the violinist, has been giving concerts at Boulogne-sur-Mer.—Berlioz is in the south of France.—A new ode-symphony in two parts, entitled "Eden," the poetry by M. Méry, and the music by Félicien David, was produced at the Théâtre de la Nation on the 25th of August. The poem opens, like the "Creation" of Haydn, with a description of chaos; and then are depicted the delights in the garden of Eden, with the happiness of Adam and Eve, the temptation of the latter, and the consequences of the first sin. "The composition," says a private letter, "like all David's works, has a certain order of melodramatic merit, but it is signally deficient in genius and originality; and his chaos, after Haydn, is a complete failure." A dance and chorus of flowers (!) is one of the best pieces. The explosion of *orchestre*, as it was termed, when Eve gathered the forbidden fruit, was laughed at. Mdlle. Grimm, MM. Poullet, Portehant, and Mizard, were the vocalists. The new ballet of "Nisida," in two acts, by MM. A. Mabille, Deligny, and Benoit, sustained by Petipa, Berthier, and Querian, Mdlle. Maria and Mdlle. Plunkett, has been successfully produced at the Théâtre de la Nation. A young dancer of the name of Louise Tagliani made her debut happily in this new ballet. She was formerly at Her Majesty's Theatre. The music was by M. Benoit, but was nothing remarkable. The exercises of the Amazons, with Nisida as chief, in the opening tableau, amused the audience much. Maria was *Queen of the Amazons*, and Plunkett *Nisida*. Mdlle. Elsler has been dancing with great success at Hamburg, where Pischek has been singing. The acting and singing of Mdlle. Tuzcek, in Weber's "Oberon," at Berlin, is highly eulogised.

AT THE OPERA COMIQUE, in Paris, a new work in three acts, entitled "Il Signor Pascarello," the libretto by MM. Brunswick and Leuven, and the music by M. Henri Potier, has been produced with success, the principal parts sustained by Mdlle. Lavoye, Madame Thibaut, MM. Mocker, Grignon, and Jourdan.

THE ITALIAN OPERA IN PARIS.—M. Dupin, the lessee who has succeeded M. Vatel in the direction, is actively engaged in preparing for the opening of the season in October. Madame Persiani and Madame Castellani will be the *prime donne*. Miss Houston, sister of the late Madame Albertazzi, replaces Mdlle. Corbari, who has gone to St. Petersburg. Madame Ronconi, Madame Bosio, and a Madame Mathilde Clari, who has been in Italy, are also engaged. Bordini, formerly at the Grand Opera, is in the place of Mario, and will make his debut in *Lucia*. Signor Calzolari, another tenor, will appear in *Count Almariva*. The basses are Lablache, Ronconi, Morelli, and Grassiani.

THE THEATRES.

OLYMPIC.

Mrs. Tellet, a lady who has long been a favourite in Edinburgh, and the sister of Miss Chaplin, of the Adelphi, has appeared here in the "Object of Interest," formerly played at the Lyceum. We will reserve our opinion of her acting until we have seen her in another character. She has evidently talent and vivacity, but Mrs. Keeley made the part of Fanny Gribbles so unapproachably her own, that we wish Mrs. Tellet had selected another for her debut. Mr. Emery played the Yorkshire gentleman with much awkward comicality. Beyond this there was little to praise. Mr. Cowell's fun is somewhat depressing; and Mr. Norton should have been told that it is not the custom to go to a party in a frock coat, white neckcloth, and no gloves. The excellent manner in which the young leader of the orchestra played a solo ought not to pass unnoticed.

Mrs. Sterling is engaged, and will make her appearance next week; and several new pieces are in preparation. Mr. Shirley Brook's "Magician" continues on its prosperous career.

MARYLEBONE.

Success still attends the engagement of the Keelies, and this very elegant house is nightly crowded. The revival of the "Creole" has been a fortunate idea; and next week the Lyceum version of "Martin Chuzzlewit," and the burlesque of "Open Sesame" will also be reproduced, in order that *Mrs. Gamp*, *Morgiana*, *Young Bailey*, and the doughty member of the "Fury Thieves" may appear again to convulse their audiences. After that, Mr. Hudson, of the Haymarket, will appear; and Mr. Albert Smith's historical drama of "Blanche Heriot" will be revived in very superior style.

MR. ANDERSON, the tragedian, has returned from America, but will not take any engagement in London just yet.

WE have much pleasure in announcing the convalescence of one of our greatest, if not our very first actor, Mr. James Wallack. He will belong to the Haymarket during the ensuing season, in the capacity of stage manager.

MISS GLYN is spoken of as the successor of Miss Laura Addison at Sadler's Wells Theatre.

The Lincolnshire papers mention that on Monday afternoon last the wind was so high, that some horse-boxes, unlocked at the Newark station, were impelled above a mile along the rail, at a rate which rendered it impossible for a man to overtake them. On the arrival of the afternoon train, the engine was despatched to bring back the runaways, and after a short chase a capture was effected, and the independent boxes put into safe custody.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G. S." Roseheath.—We have returned the copy by post, but fear you will find it difficult now to recal the moves. In answer to your query respecting Castling, you are not permitted to capture an enemy's piece during that operation. The solution is perfectly correct; and we agree with you, that, divested of the Rook, the position would make a very pretty three move problem.

"E. L." attention is requested to a mode of play suggested to us by several correspondents, which seems to retard the mate another move in his ingenious little stratagem, No. 238. They play as follows:—White: 1. R to Q 8th. 1. R from R 4th to R 3d. 2. R takes Q B P. 2. B to Q 3d. 3. R to Q B 6th (ch). 3. R takes R. 4. B checks. 4. Rinterposes. 5. B takes R—Mate.

"Bou Maza."—1. In a double checkmate, such as you describe, both pieces give check. 2. There are many games on record, wherein one or other of the players has two Queens on the board. See the Chess Player's Chronicle; and for the arguments, pro and con, with regard to this much vexed question, the introductory chapter to Major Jaenisch's "New Analysis." 3. In the position submitted, White can mate with his K Kt P easily in three moves.

"Quest." "E. of Exeter," "Admirer," and others, will find the true solution of No. 239 is given above; the other was sent us by mistake.

"A Constant Reader."—Your friend is in error. He cannot move into check of an adverse piece under any circumstances.

"J. R. H." "T. M. G." "Miltiades," "A French Citizen," "Ab Initio," "Vir-non," and others, are referred to our notice above to the author of No. 238. We have not time ourselves to examine the position at this moment with the care it demands.

"J. J. B." Jersey.—Mate cannot be given in the way you propose if Black play properly.

"T. B." Stockport.—We have been much interested in your obliging description of the Chinese game of Chess, and hope to make it available shortly.

"Sopraccita."—You have failed in the beautiful little Problem of last week, No. 240.

"Dens."—Quite wrong. Look again at the diagram.

"E. L., Jun."—The attempted solutions, we are sorry to say, exhibit very little care or very little skill.

"J. T." Glasgow.—No. 344 can be done in four moves; try it again. The others shall be looked at.

"Jutz."—See the first diagram of the "Handbook" for the proper position of the men at the beginning of a game.

"Gub."—We consider the best position in three moves ever published was that by the Rev. H. Bolton, on the wrapper of the early numbers of the Chess-Players' Chronicle. As to the next best we have not determined.

"The Great Mogul."—Of course it can be done against the best defence. It would, otherwise, be no Problem. Your solution is quite wrong.

"E. S."—Neither in the position mentioned, nor in any other, can a King move into check of an adverse piece.

"Frater Carus."—All three are much too easy, even for the merest beginners.

"A Constant Subscriber."—The solution of Enigma 348 is:—1. R to Q Kt 4th. 2. R to Q Kt 1th. 3. R to K 7th—mate.

"An Enthusiast," St. Petersburg.—1. The game in question is so little advanced that it would be premature to offer an opinion at present. 2. You must be good enough to write out the positions of which you require solutions. 3. A private gentleman. 4. Your own problem is neat, but simple. The other is a very old position. Has the projected work on "Chess," by Mr. Petroff, yet appeared? Solutions by "F. R. S.," "Dr. M.," "Philo-Chess," "Quest," "F. G. R.," "Ho-Chess," "Spero," "A French Citizen," "Sopraccita," "J. M. T.," "G. S. J.," "J. H. N.," "J. M. D.," "J. W.," "C. A. M. K.," "A. B. K.," are correct.

** Any amateur desirous of playing a game at Chess by correspondence will meet with an opponent in "C. F. L.," Post-Office, Kensington.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE
BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam). | 13. Q's Rook to Q Kt sq
BLACK (London). | Amsterdam to play.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 239.

The following is a corrected solution of this ingenious end-game:—

WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 6th (ch) | Q takes Kt | 3. R to B 4th (ch) | Kt or Q takes R
2. P to K B 3d (ch) | P takes P | 4. B or Kt mates
According to Black's last move.

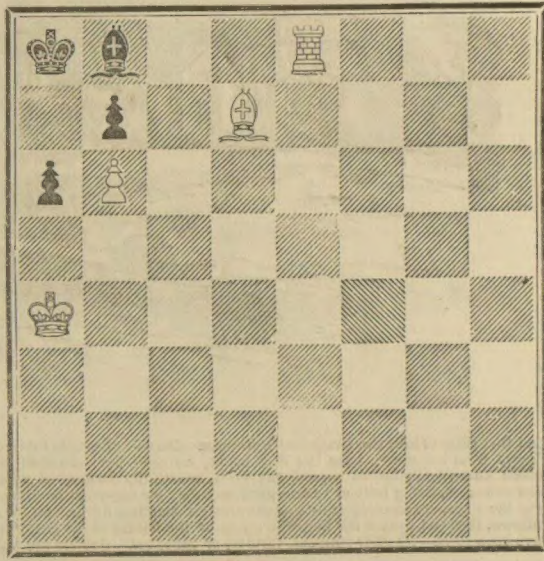
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 240.

WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK.
1. K to Q R 8th | P to K R 3d (best) | 3. Q mates
2. K to Q Kt 8th | P to K R 4th, or (a) | 4. B or Kt mates
(a) 2. 3. Q takes K R P—Mate. | R moves

PROBLEM NO. 241.

By Mr. C. E. RANKEN.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White, playing first, mates in six moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 353.—By "H." of Liverpool.

White: K at Q sq, Kts at Q 3d and K Kt 4th, B at Q 4th, P at K Kt 3d.
Black: K at K R sq, R at K Kt 2d, Ps at K R 2d and K Kt 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 354.—By J. F. B. of Glasgow.

White: K at Q sq, Q at K R 3d, B at K Kt 3d, Kts at K Kt 5th and Q B 3d; Ps at K Kt 2d, K 2d, and Q 2d.
Black: K at Q 5th, Q at her Kt 2d, B at Q B sq, Kt at K sq; Ps at Q B 5th, Q Kt 5th, and Q R 4th.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 355.—By HERB KILG.

White: K at K B 4th, Rs at K B 6th and K sq, P at K Kt 6th.
Black: K at K B 7th, P at K B 6th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

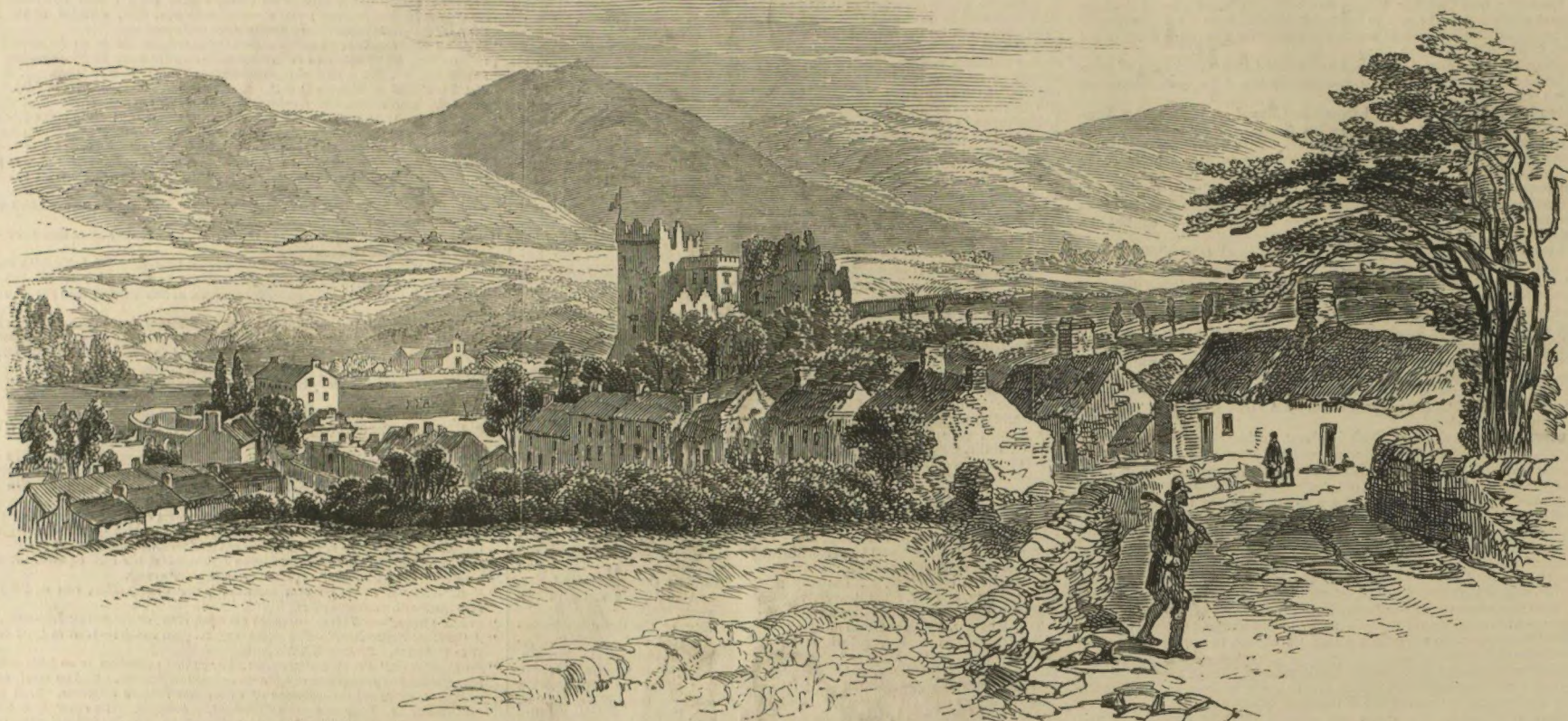
SKETCHES IN IRELAND.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

WE returned to the town of Thurles, in Tipperary, after accompanying the train which brought the prisoners to Dublin; but finding nothing occur to detain us at Thurles, which, for three weeks following the insurrectionary affray near Ballygarry, had been the locality of chief interest to the military, the police, and the reporters, we set our faces westward, and occasionally southward, on a tour through Tipperary county. It is about seventy miles long from north to south, and about forty miles broad from east to west, and comprises an area of 1659 square miles. Its surface in acres measures 1,061,731. Of those acres 843,887 are stated to be "arable" (that is cultivated—though in many respects badly cultivated), while 178,183 are wholly uncultivated, 23,779 are covered with plantations, 2359 form the sites of towns, and 13,523 are under water.

It is generally level or gently undulating, except on its borders, where southward we see the Galtees, the Knockmeleadow ranges, and the Slievenamoun solitary mountain; and in the east, where we see the Slieve Ardagh hills; and the west, where a group rises with the Keuper, shutting out the setting sun. The fame of Tipperary for agrarian outrages every ear has heard. The beauty of its surface no tongue can sufficiently declare. There is no English county that resembles it. Its wheat, its orchards, its high hedgerows, luxuriant and flowery in their wildness, you may see equalled in Kent; but Kent is without the mountains and the music of the rivers of Tipperary. On the other hand, weeds attempt to grow in the farm fields of Kent, as they do here; but they do not choke up the wheat and overcome its growth, and keep the potatoes often undermost, as they

S K E T C H E S I N I R E L A N D .



ARDFINAN CASTLE AND VILLAGE, FROM THE NORTH, WITH THE KNOCKMELEDOWN MOUNTAINS IN THE DISTANCE.

do here. Wages sufficient to induce men and women to work are paid in Kent; not so in Tipperary. Nothing is so continually manifest to the observer here, as the want of labour in the fields, and the number of people everywhere without employment, and declaring that nobody will employ them, not even at sixpence per day.

The population of the county was, at the taking of the last census, 435,553. There were 34,100 farms of more than one acre each (the average seems to run

between 15 and 30 acres). The principal towns are Clonmel, with a population of 13,000; Nenagh, 8648; Carrick-on-Suir, 11,049; Thurles, 7523; Cashel, 7036; Roscrea, 5275; Fethard, 3915; Cahir, 3668; Templemore, 3683; Clogheen, 2049; and Tipperary, from whence the county takes its name, 7370.

Tipperary town stands near the centre of the most fertile district of that fertile shire. It consists of one long main street running along an acclivity with a southern aspect, with lanes and other streets extending on each side. Viewed

from a grassy eminence on the north side, we have before us the parish church a row of mean cot houses, poorly thatched, inhabited by people poorly clothed, and complaining that they have no work to do; while, beyond the town, we have a view of the Workhouse and the Fever Hospital, and another building, occupied at present as a barrack. Behind these rises a ridge of hills, the property chiefly of Augustus Stafford, Esq., M.P. (better known as Stafford O'Brien—having but recently obtained the Royal license to change his name); and be-



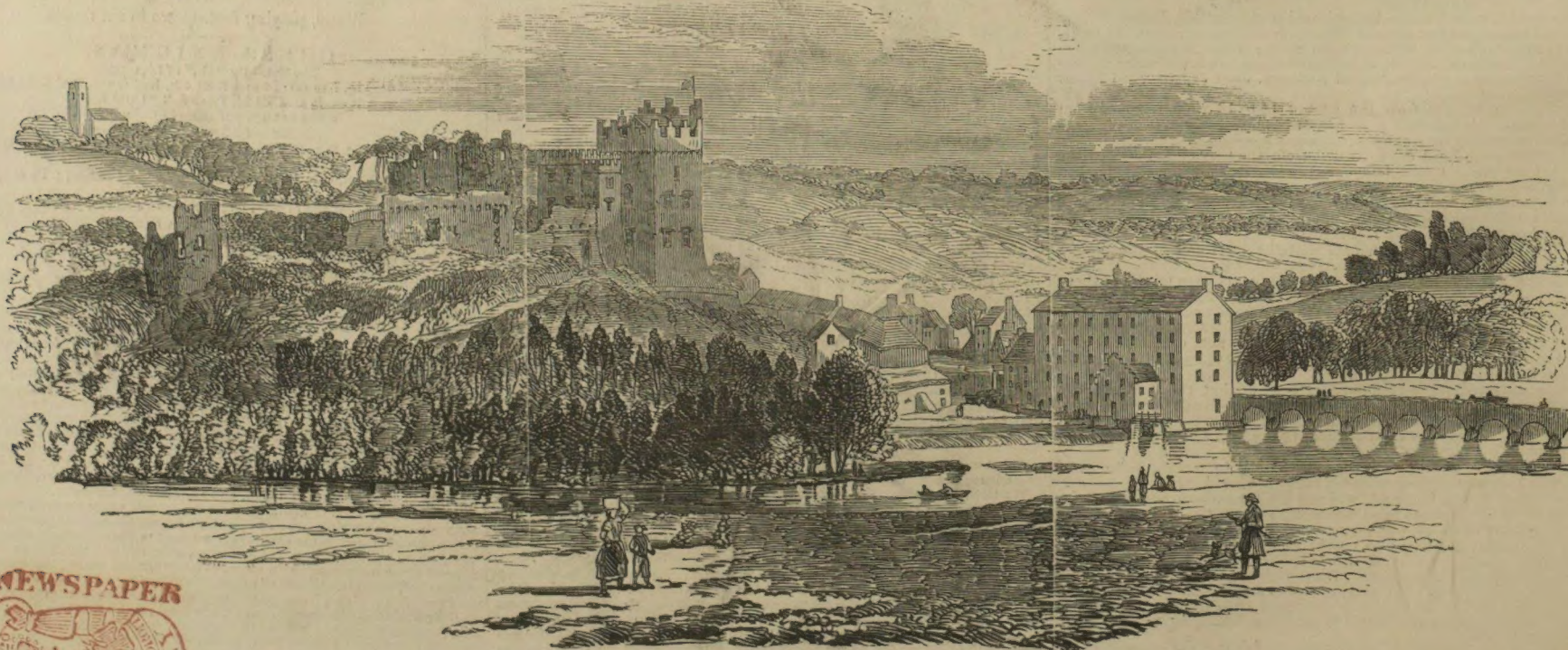
THE TOWN OF TIPPERARY, FROM THE NORTH WITH THE GALTEE MOUNTAINS.

hind that ridge of hills rise the Galtee Mountains—the vale of Aherlo intervening. Viewed from the south, near the Workhouse, we have the unfinished railway station immediately before us, and the town, beautifully chequered with gardens and trees, rising beyond: those gardens, when we approach them and look over the walls, are so completely overgrown with thistles, docks, and luxuriant foulness, that you cannot tell nor even guess at the nature of the crop that may have been sown—whether potatoes, turnips, or cabbages. Outside the walls, by

the pathway sides, and at every street corner, men, women, and children, of all ages and sizes, are gathering around strangers to beg; and to every question of "Why are you begging and not working?" the reply is, "There is no work to do."

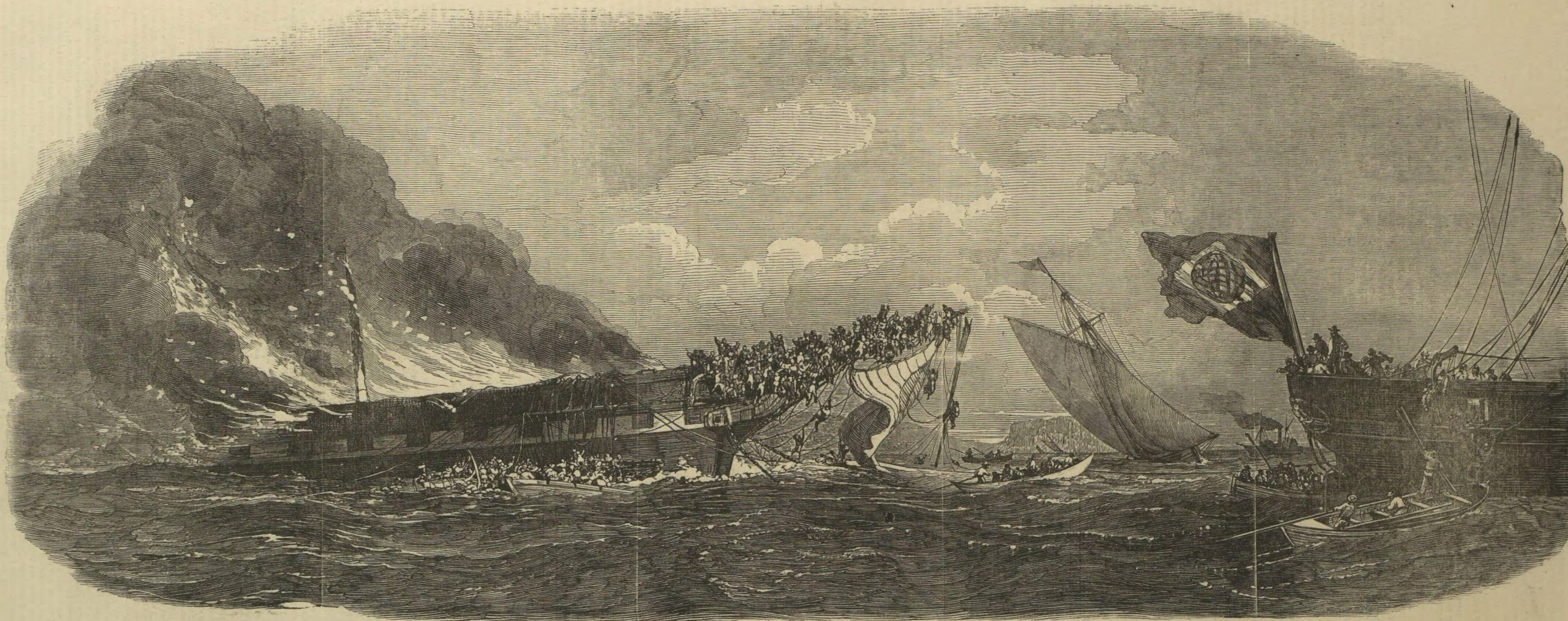
From Tipperary we travelled to Cahir, eleven miles. This town occupies a situation of singular beauty on both banks of the Suir river. It is chiefly the property of the Earl of Glengall. The well-cultivated fields, rich in their crops

of grain, now ripe, and in process of being harvested, prove that some causes have been at work to improve this district. We obtained access to the tower of the Bridewell, from whence a good view of the town and surrounding country is obtained. From a point on the river side, below the ancient castle and bridge, we took another view. The large flour mills, one of which is beside the bridge, are objects of industrial interest, which the traveller finds occurring more frequently on the river Suir than on any other river in the south of Ireland.



MILLS BRIDGE, AND WEIR, ON THE RIVER SUIR.





BURNING OF "THE OCEAN MONARCH," EMIGRANT SHIP; DRAWN BY MOREL FATIO, FROM THE SKETCH-BOOK OF THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.

This dreadful calamity was briefly noticed in our Postscript last week. We now accompany our illustration of the sad catastrophe with a full statement of details.

The scene presented in the Engraving, it should be stated, is from a sketch made by the Prince de Joinville, who so distinguished himself by his humane exertions on the lamentable occasion. This sketch was placed by the Prince in the hands of M. Morel Fatio, the celebrated Marine Painter, to make whatever use he pleased of it, either as the subject of a painting or an engraving.

Early on Thursday morning, the 24th ult., the *Ocean Monarch* sailed from Liverpool for the United States, with 396 souls on board. She had not proceeded many miles ere the fire was discovered. A brief unavailing endeavour was made to save the ship, but the flames were unconquerable, and the vast multitude on board surrendered themselves to despair.

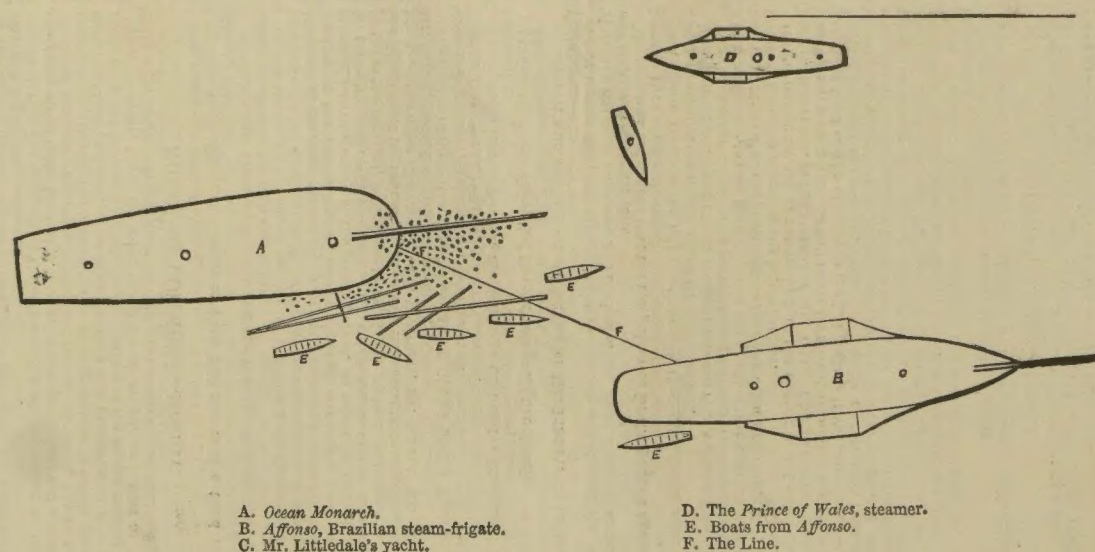
The burning element progressed from stern to stem; spars and masts, wrapt one by one in the living flame, fell, crushing in their descent the shrieking masses on the deck, and numbers in desperate frenzy sought safety but to find death in the waves around.

The yacht *Queen of the Ocean*, and the Brazilian steam-frigate *Affonso*, which were in the vicinity, hastened to render assistance, and by their boats rescued numbers. Other vessels also rendered assistance; but yet the lamentable fact must be recorded, that of the vast multitude on board a large proportion perished.

The first assistance was rendered by Mr. Littledale, in his yacht *Queen of the Ocean*. Mr. Littledale, who is the Commodore of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club, had been at Beaumaris regatta, which took place on the preceding Monday, and he was returning in his yacht to Liverpool with a party of friends when he noticed the fire; he immediately bore down to render assistance, and the powerful exertions of himself and crew succeeded in saving thirty-two persons.

The scene which presented itself to Mr. Littledale on nearing the vessel was of the most appalling and harrowing description. That gentleman truly describes it as awful, and such as he hopes never to witness again. The flames were bursting with immense fury from the stern and centre of the vessel.

So great was the heat in these parts, that the passengers, male and female, men, women, and children crowded to the fore part of the vessel. In their maddened despair women jumped overboard with their offspring in their arms, and sank to rise no more. Men followed their wives in frenzy, and were lost. Groups of men, women, and children, also precipitated themselves into the water, in the vain hope of self-preservation, but the waters closed over many of them for ever. No pen can describe this awful scene. The flames continued to rage with increased fury. In a few minutes the mizenmast went overboard; a few minutes more, and the mainmast shared the same fate. There yet remained the foremast. As the fire was making its way to the fore part of the vessel, the passengers and crew, of course, crowded still further forward. To the jibboom they clung in clusters as thick as they could pack—even one lying over another. At length the foremast went overboard, snapping the fastenings of the jibboom, which, with its load of human beings, dropped into the water, amidst the most heart-rending screams



RELATIVE POSITION OF THE "OCEAN MONARCH," STEAMERS, &c., DURING THE RESCUE OF THE SURVIVORS.

both of those on board and those who were falling into the water. Some of the poor creatures were enabled again to reach the vessel, others floated away on spars, but many met with a watery grave.

The Brazilian frigate *Affonso* was out on a pleasure excursion. She was commanded by Captain J. M. Lisboa. There were also on board the Prince de Joinville, his lady and suite; the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Brazilian Minister the Chevalier de Lisboa, Admiral Grenfell and daughters, and other distinguished persons. When the *Affonso* discovered the *Ocean Monarch*, no time was lost in bearing down to her, and it was intended to anchor right under her bow, but the wind changed a little, and prevented this from being accomplished. Four boats were, however, at once lowered, and were soon followed by the large paddlebox boat. Captain Lisboa jumped into one, and Admiral Grenfell into the other and were untiring in their exertions to save the poor people. The Prince de Joinville was particularly assiduous in assisting the passengers on board the frigate. The heat was very intense, and even to those on board the boats alongside very oppressive. What it must have been to those who were crowding on the poop and bowsprit of the vessel, none can tell but those who experienced it. It was sufficient, however, to make them jump into the water, seeking escape from one element by taking shelter in another equally as destructive, but far less agonising in its effect. From the crowd of human beings in the water clinging to the spars, &c., the boats were unable to get as close to the vessel as they otherwise would have done, and of course considerable time was unavoidably consumed in rescuing the poor unfortunates.

Several pounds were collected on board the yacht for the relief of the sufferers. The Princes, on Friday, when leaving Liverpool for London, left behind them a handsome donation for the benefit of the survivors.

The *Affonso* rescued in all about 160 persons, including thirteen seamen. Of these, about 140 landed, and the remainder preferred staying on board the frigate all night, the Marquis de Lisboa having given directions that all who were desirous of remaining should be accommodated in the best way possible.

The conduct of Admiral Grenfell, Brazilian Consul-General, Captain Lisboa, Mr. Froes, Vice-Consul, and the officers and crew of the Brazilian frigate *Affonso*, is beyond praise. All exerted themselves in a most energetic and humane manner; and Admiral Grenfell has been most untiring in his exertions to procure clothes, money, and provisions for the survivors.

The Prince and Princess de Joinville, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, and the Chevalier de Lisboa, Brazilian Minister, also gave every succour to the afflicted when brought on board the *Affonso*.

We must not omit to mention an act of heroism exhibited towards the close of this melancholy scene. When only a dozen helpless women and children remained on the burning wreck, paralysed with fear and totally incapable of helping themselves by descending from the tottering bowsprit to the boats which in the midst of the heavy sea and wreck in vain offered their assistance below, an Englishman, Frederick Jerome, a native of Portsmouth, a seaman of the American ship *New World*, stripping himself naked, made his way through the sea and wreck, and with a line in his hand, succeeded in lowering the last helpless victims safely into the boats, being himself the last man to leave the wreck. On his arrival on board the Brazilian steam-frigate *Affonso*, he was received on the quarter-deck by the Prince de Joinville.

and Duke d'Aumale, who, shaking him by the hand, praised his gallantry in the most flattering terms, bestowing on him at the same time an ample gratuity. Captain Murdoch, the commander of the ill-fated vessel, has furnished the following narrative of the sad affair:—

"The *Ocean Monarch* sailed from the river at daylight in the morning, in tow of a steam-tug. A fresh breeze was blowing at the time. About 8 o'clock the pilot and the steam-tug left us. We made all sail, and proceeded to sea. Nothing of any consequence occurred until about 12 o'clock, when the order to 'back ship' was given. We were then about six miles this side of the Great Ormshead. After the yards were hauled, the steward of the ship came up and told me that one of the passengers had lit a fire in one of the ventilators in the afterpart of the ship. I immediately sent an officer and one man with the steward to see to the matter—to put out the fire, and to bring up the delinquent. I at once went below, and discovered smoke proceeding into the main cabin, through one of the after state-rooms. We began without delay to throw water down; but in five minutes afterwards, indeed almost instantly, the afterpart of the ship burst into flames. We put the ship before the wind in order to lessen the draught, but were obliged to bring her to again. The fire produced the utmost confusion amongst the passengers—all appeared in confusion and despair; yells and screams of the most horrifying description were uttered; all control over them was lost; my voice could not be heard, nor my orders obeyed. Finding that nothing could be done with the yards, I caused both of the anchors to be let go, that the ship's head might be to wind, and the fire be kept as abate as possible. The passengers crowded in numbers to the bowsprit, to avoid the heat of the flames; many, in alarm and despair, leaped overboard, and, although spars and all loose materials lying about deck were thrown out for them to cling to, a great majority were drowned.

"In spite of all that could be done, the flames increased. I gave orders to get the boats out. Two of them were got out, but before the lashings of the others could be cut they were enveloped in flames. The mate and several of the passengers, with part of the crew, got into one of the boats which was lowered, and a portion of the crew, with some passengers, into the other. The last thing which I did was to throw overboard a topgallant yard, with the assistance of the carpenter and one or two men, with a rope attached to it, to make it fast alongside, and to tell the people to jump overboard and cling to it; then, finding the flames approaching so rapidly that I could neither get forward nor aft, I was obliged to leave myself overboard, and cling to the spar for a short time, but finding that there were too many already clinging to it, I swam to a board which fortunately floated near us, and after remaining in the water about half an hour, was picked up by the boat belonging to the *Queen of the Ocean*. I should, perhaps, have stated before, that, seeing our disaster, the *Queen of the Ocean* yacht, owned by Mr. Thomas Littledale, of Liverpool, with a party of his friends on board, hove down to us, lowered her boat, and the crew, with indefatigable exertions, were the means of saving the lives of 32. In the meantime, while the yacht was rendering every assistance in her power, the Brazilian war-steamer *Afonso*, and the *Prince of Wales* steamer, bound to Bangor, with the packet-ship *New World*, sent their boats, and were the means of saving many that were clinging to the wreck and floating about on the spars; their exertions were great and praiseworthy. The *Queen of the Ocean* remained alongside till three o'clock, and when she had done all that was possible to do, set sail for Liverpool. Mr. and Mrs. Dow, of Glasgow, Mr. Southwith, and Mr. Fellowes, are amongst the cabin passengers whom I know to have been saved. As to the origin of the fire, I differ from a published statement that I have seen. There was no wooden ventilator on board the ship; the ventilators were of iron. The fire originated, in my opinion, from smoking amongst the steerage passengers; the night before several pipes were taken from them. The fire was instantaneous; five minutes after it was discovered the whole stern of the ship was in flames. The cargo consisted of iron, dry goods, salt, and earthenware, the latter being packed in crates stuffed with straw. There were, I calculate, about 380 souls altogether on board; but, as we had not completed our classifying arrangements, the exact number I cannot positively tell. There were, I think, 91 first and second cabin, and 307 steerage passengers; the crew consisted of 42 hands, including myself."

The *Ocean Monarch* went down at her anchors at half-past one o'clock on Friday morning. The weather was fine and calm. With the exception of the solid timbers about the stern, on which was the figure-head in an almost perfect state, the fire had consumed the whole of her upper works to within a few inches of the water's edge. Indeed, so even was the work of destruction round the sides of the ship, that it appeared to have been the work of carpenters. The water first made its way into the after part of the ship. As she gradually settled herself into the bosom of the sea, large volumes of flames rushed forward with a hissing and crackling sound, till at length the water completely buried her, and the remains of this once noble vessel disappeared in about 14 fathoms, causing a heavy swell for the moment.

There is considerable discrepancy in the statements which have been published as to the number of persons on board the *Ocean Monarch* at the time she left the Mersey. The following is from authentic sources:—

Steerage passengers	322
First and second cabin	32
Captain and crew	42
	—396
Per <i>Afonso</i> , Brazilian steam-ship	156
" <i>Queen of the Ocean</i> , yacht	32
" <i>Prince of Wales</i>	17
" <i>Smack</i>	13
Saved	218
Missing	178
	—396

With a view of obtaining a complete muster of the survivors, so that their names, for the satisfaction of their relatives and friends, might be recorded, and that the plans of relief which public generosity is so freely contributing might be duly administered to them, the Messrs. Harnden called a meeting on Monday of the whole of the passengers that could be found, at their offices, in Waterlooad. Nearly 150 drew up. Although private charity had in the meantime provided clothing for many, and had otherwise done much, a majority of the poor creatures were in the most wretched and destitute condition. One poor woman who was present had lost not less than five of her children; and it was pitiable to hear the recital of personal loss and peril which each poor sufferer had to tell. The poor creatures who assembled were taken under the charge of two of Messrs. Harnden's clerks to the central police-office in High-street, where clothing of the most miscellaneous kind—contributions of which had been poured in with a liberal hand—was distributed to the sufferers by Mr. Superintendent Clough.

On Monday an inquest on five of the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers was entered upon by Mr. Curry, the coroner. The witnesses examined unanimously concurred in exculpating the captain from blame. In other respects their evidence did not supply any material facts to the ample information already given. The subscription in aid of the survivors on Tuesday amounted to £1750.

Captain Hunter, of the Welch steamer *Cambria*, has forwarded the following letter in justification of his conduct in this affair:—

"Sir,—Many rumours having been circulated to my prejudice in consequence of my not having returned to the assistance of the ship *Ocean Monarch* on my passage from Beaumaris to Liverpool, I have to request your kindness in inserting the following facts bearing on the case:—Before leaving the Menai Bridge, I had given all my disposable coals to the steamer *Medina*, reserving only sufficient to take the *Cambria* to Liverpool, as can be proved by the engineers of the two vessels. On Thursday morning I left Beaumaris about half-past nine o'clock. At half-past eleven we passed the *Ocean Monarch*, then standing in shore. Soon after this she tacked and stood to the northward. At half-past twelve my attention was called to smoke arising from the ship, as if she was on fire, when I instantly applied to the engineer to know if he had coals to take us to the ship and back; when he replied that he had not. At this time we were at least ten to twelve miles from the ship. We saw the *Afonso* much nearer to her, and proceeding towards her, as was also the *Prince of Wales*; and to these vessels I hoisted a signal that the ship was in distress. There was also a ship and a yacht within a short distance of the ship, making towards her, and the *Orion* was abreast of us at the time. Not knowing that she was an emigrant ship, I was led to conclude that there was sufficient assistance at hand. Besides, it is right that I should state that I had two hundred passengers on board, and my decks completely crowded with live stock, which would have rendered it difficult at any time to render efficient assistance, but on this occasion much more so, from the sea that was on. Had I proceeded to the vessel, I must necessarily have remained at anchor until a supply of coals could have been procured to enable me to return, and in this position, should it have come on to blow, there can be little doubt that the *Cambria* would have been placed in great danger. All these circumstances considered, I still feel that I should not have been justified in running the risk of sacrificing the lives of those passengers who had entrusted themselves to my care. It could be from no disinclination on my part to render assistance when practicable. In support of which I may mention that when the engine of a rival steamer on the line broke down off Ormshead, in bad weather, I returned to her assistance and saved her passengers and crew; and I should truly rejoice could I have given assistance in this most melancholy case. I beg to subscribe myself, sir, your most obedient servant,

"Liverpool, August 26"

"JOHN HUNTER."

ALLEGED CAUSE OF THE FIRE.—A correspondent says that one of the seamen who escaped from the burning ship thus explains the cause of the fire:—"Edward Jenkins, a seaman on board, was seen going into the lazarette with a lighted candle, at about 8 A.M., and, in 20 minutes after, came up again without the candle. About 12 o'clock a smoke was seen issuing from under the cabin which is above the lazarette; and the door was broken open, when the place was found to be on fire. A seaman on board afterwards asked Edward Jenkins where the candle was? He said that he had put it in his pocket to grease his shoes. There was wine, spirits, and straw in the lazarette at the time."

ROBERT OF SOME OF THE SURVIVORS, AND SUSPICIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF ONE OF THEM.—Mr. Henry Powell, of Portman-place, Maida-hill, London, who had taken a cabin passage on board the *Ocean Monarch*, with a view of joining his family at Cincinnati, has published a statement in the Liverpool papers, in which, after bearing testimony to the courage, presence of mind, and praiseworthy conduct of Captain Murdoch, throughout the dreadful scene, and describing his own providential escape, and the kind treatment he has since received from Mr. Parry and his family, of the Hotel at Seacombe, where he has been stopping since the sad catastrophe, he gives the following narrative:—"After tossing about for two or three hours, a pilot boat, called the *Pilot Queen*, of Chester, with the letters painted in yellow on her stern, and the letters P.C., in black, on her sail, approached us, and took us on board—but more for the purpose of robbing than from any motives of humanity, as was afterwards proved. As soon as I got on board, I, with several other passengers, went be-

low: we stripped off our wet clothes and tumbled into the berths for warmth, most of us being dreadfully sea-sick at the time. In about an hour after I heard a loud quarrel upon deck. I immediately dressed myself in a seaman's old torn jacket and trousers, wrapped a blanket round my chest, and proceeded above. It appeared that the men belonging to the pilot boat were determined to take us no farther, their excuse being that it was too dangerous to approach the coast. The opinion of our party, however, was, that their object was to return to the neighbourhood of the burning ship and pick up all the articles they could find. They had already secured several boxes, one trunk belonging to one of the cabin passengers, and insisted upon our leaving them behind in their possession, together with the boat in which we had effected our escape from the vessel. This our party determined to resist, and hence arose the quarrel. One of the rascals, however, managed to throw the trunk into a small boat of their own and rowed away. As we had no oars we were not in a position to follow. A fishing smack now approached, so we all got into our boat for the purpose of going on board of her, and the blanket which I had around my neck was then observed by one of the men. He grasped at it, exclaiming, 'God damn ye, give that here!' but rather than do this, I gave him a valuable silver lever watch in exchange, although the articles we had left in their possession repaid them well for the little mercy we received at their hands. There is another circumstance in connexion with these fellows which, I understand, is now being inquired into at the Police-office. When we left this pilot-boat, the *Pilot Queen*, of Chester (her name cannot be made too public), one of the passengers was left below in one of the berths perfectly naked, too ill to dress himself in time to leave with us. He was a very respectable-looking young man, and had money about him, as I myself heard him offer the men a sovereign to take him on shore. In the confusion, hurry, and quarrel he was left behind, nor has he since been heard of. When we named the circumstance to the men belonging to the fishing-smack, their reply was, 'If they find out that he's got money about him, they'll murder him and throw him overboard.' They'll never think to be found out; and concluded their remarks by observing, 'That we had no idea of the black work going on in these quarters.' These remarks I heard myself, nor can I divest my mind of the uneasiness I have since felt with regard to the fate of this young man. I hope every inquiry will be made to trace him out. The fishing-smack brought us safe to Seacombe, and there landed us. She was managed by two Irishmen, who treated us with every kindness. The name of the individual above referred to is said to be Coombes, and it is added that his father keeps a shoe-shop in Liverpool. He has also a mother and sisters there. It is, therefore, very remarkable, considering the time that has elapsed since the accident, that he has not yet been heard of. Mr. Powell, in a letter to us from Liverpool, on Wednesday, says that the police who had been despatched in search of the crew of the pilot boat had returned with a part of them, and had recovered his watch.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY'S REWARDS.—On Wednesday, in Liverpool, at a meeting of the Shipwreck and Humane Society, held for the purpose of taking into consideration the services rendered by the parties instrumental in rescuing the sufferers from the conflagration, the gold medals of the society, executed by Wyon, of the Mint, were presented to Mr. Littledale, owner of the yacht *Queen of the Ocean*; Admiral Grenfell, Brazilian Consul-General; Captain Lisboa, commander of the *Afonso*; and Frederick Jerome. A sum of money was also voted to the crew of Mr. Littledale's yacht. It is intended to reward other parties as soon as the respective merits of each shall have been adjudged. With respect to the noble fellow, Jerome, as some doubts had been expressed relative to his being an Englishman, we may observe that it has been ascertained, from the Seamen's Register-office at the Custom House, that Jerome is a native of Old, not New, England, born at Portsmouth, the 14th of May, 1824, and that he first went to sea in the year 1838. He has been seven years in the American merchant service, and he obtained his registry at Liverpool on the 11th of June, 1846. The mate of the *Ocean Monarch*, when giving his evidence before the committee, stated that, being aware that Jerome was on board of the *New World*, and having witnessed his courageous exertions when the packet-ship *Henry Clay* was stranded near New York, he proceeded in a boat on board the *New World* and conveyed him to the wreck. The Mayor of Liverpool having written to the Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale, returning thanks on the part of the town for their exertions during the burning of the *Ocean Monarch*, a reply was received on Wednesday morning, expressing their gratification, and also praising the exertions of the various parties instrumental in saving the poor emigrants. The bowsprit of the *Ocean Monarch* was seen on Tuesday morning, off the north-west light-ship. Up to Wednesday the contributions amounted to upwards of £2000.

THE LOSS OF THE "OCEAN MONARCH."

THEY had built the gallant vessel
Like a palace of the deep;
The mountain foam to crest above,
The mountain wave to sweep.
Too firm for any tempest,
Too stout for any strife;
And they fill'd it with the beauty
And the strength of human life!

They call'd the young ambition
That lost hope on British shore;
The brawny hand of labour
That had work to wield no more;
The weary and the grieving,
From their want and woe to roam,
And to live in that "sea palace,"
Till it bore them to a home!

They came in crowding hundreds,
The tired of the land;
They quicken'd into Brotherhood,
And made a "hoping band!"
Their Emigrant Companionship
Grew friendly, warm, and free,
And they let in the heart's sunshine
To their "Palace of the Sea."

They got a brave commander,
And a trusty-banded crew;
Limbs strong as masts, and like the
ropes
For sinew and for thigh.
They set the white sails to the ship
(Proud wings its way to brave);
And they raised a shout of glory
When it sprang along the wave!

They call'd it "OCEAN MONARCH!"
As a Ruler gave him wing—
(In that robust and regal frame
They typified a King.)
In vain! altho' his path of waves
Right royally he trod,
There is no OCEAN MONARCH
But the "ONE ETERNAL GOD!"

The "ONE ETERNAL GOD," to whom
Those screams of anguish rise—
The rending of poor fear-struck souls,
That shriek unto the skies;
That rave out tears, and groans, and
prayers,
Against his mighty ire,
The while their "Palace of the Sea"
Is bursting into fire!

The masts will be flame-pillars,
Loud must they blaze and break!
Yet, up them in wild agony,
Their way the creatures take:
The fire-fire hot upon the brain,
The stifled in the breath;
Still clinging round each other, and
Still climbing up—to Death!

Hark! watch! the foremost shivers,
And staggers to the deck!
Blind victims awfully embrace
That giant of the wreck,
That trembles to its slaughter,
With a quick electric dread,
Is crush'd, and strikes the water
With a Thunderbolt of Dead!

LOSS OF A STEAMER AND SLOOP.—The *Prince of Wales* steamer, from Belfast to Fleetwood, on Sunday morning, about two o'clock, A.M., came into collision with the sloop *Jane*, of Liverpool. This sloop was laden with flour and sugar, and is a complete wreck, but her crew have been fortunately saved. Misfortunes never come singly. The steamer itself, at a late hour, was run on shore near to the Point of Ayr lighthouse, with the loss of the second mate and two hands. The steamer must not be mistaken for the Welch boat of the same name.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT AT SEA.—We regret to report that another accident took place at sea, off Holyhead, on Sunday morning. It appears that the American ship *St. Lawrence*, Captain Brown, and the *Cosmopolitan*, Captain Maxwell, of Liverpool, came in contact. The *St. Lawrence* was bound from Liverpool for New York, with passengers, and the *Cosmopolitan*, which belongs to Messrs. Horsfall and Co., was bound for Africa. The effect of the collision was so dreadful, that the latter vessel immediately went down. One man fell overboard and was lost, but the remainder of the crew got on board the *St. Lawrence*, and were landed at Kingstown. The crew arrived at Liverpool yesterday morning in a Dublin steamer. The mayor of Liverpool is a part owner of the *Cosmopolitan*.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The House of Commons sat from twelve o'clock to two o'clock. On the bringing up of the report of the committee of Ways and Means, Mr. HUME moved, as an amendment on the fourth resolution, empowering the Government to raise the two millions loan, that the money be raised by debentures bearing an interest of not more than five per cent. The honourable member did not press his amendment, and the report of the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means was received.

Leave was given to bring in Bills founded thereon, which were read a first time, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER fixed the second reading of the Loan Bill for five o'clock on Monday evening.

The report of the West India colonies loan of £500,000 resolution was received, and leave was given to bring in a Bill founded thereon, which was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for twelve o'clock on Monday.

The report of the Diplomatic Relations with the Court of Rome Bill was received without discussion.

The Westminster Improvements Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Post-horses Licenses, &c. Bill, the Postage on Newspapers (Channel Islands, &c.) Bill, the Lock-up Houses Bill, and the Drainage Certificates Bill, were read a second time.

The Slave Trade (Muscat) Bill, the Taxing Masters (Court of Chancery) Bill, and the Royal Military Asylum Bill passed through committee.

The report of the Taxing Masters' Salaries, &c. (Court of Chancery, Ireland) Bill, and of the Battersea Park, &c. Bill were received.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Sheep and Cattle Importation Prohibition Bill, the Sheep and Cattle (Contagious Disorders Prevention) Bill, and the Labouring Poor (Ireland) Bill were read a second time.

The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers Bill went through committee.

The Poor Removal (No. 2) Bill, the Petty Bag, &c. Offices (Court of Chancery) Bill, and the Commons Inclosure (No. 2) Bill were read a third time and passed.

Lord BAUMONT complained that, on account of the hurried manner in which Bills were passed through their stages at this period of the session, the Parochial Debt and Audit Bill, to which he had an amendment to propose, was read a third time and passed without his knowledge. He therefore availed himself of his privilege to introduce a Bill to amend that Act, and gave notice that he should on Tuesday move the suspension of the standing orders, to allow it to go through its stages.

SUGAR DUTIES.

Earl GREY moved the second reading of the Sugar Duties Bill, and having stated the principles and details of the measure, read extracts from despatches from the Governors of Trinidad and Antigua, and passages from a Barbadoes newspaper, to prove that our sugar producing colonies had passed their worst, and that symptoms of improvement were visible. The noble Earl dwelt on the necessity of increased produce and diminished cost in order to compete with foreign sugars, and denounced all attempt at agitation in the colonies with the view of re-establishing a protective policy.

Lord REDESDALE complained of the late period of the session at which this Bill came up to their Lordships' House, which precluded fair consideration. Whatever protection was given by this Bill was so far good, but it was very little indeed. Having condemned the blundering manner in which the scales of duties had been prepared, some of which were still preserved in this Bill, the noble Lord said he would not offer any opposition to the second reading.

Earl Granville, Lord Denman, the Duke of Argyll, and Earl St. Vincent made a few observations, and the Bill was then read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

At the early sitting, the Battersea Park Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Post-horses Licenses, &c. Bill, and the Postage of Newspapers (Channel Islands) Bill went through Committee.

On the motion for the second reading of the West India Colonies and Mauritius Bill—the Bill for guaranteeing £500,000 for the purposes of immigration of labourers to the colonies—Lord G. BENTINCK suggested to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the advisability of taking a power to advance such sums to the planters, on the security of the growing crops, as might be deemed necessary for the cultivation of their estates.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected to the proposal, as he thought nothing could be more dangerous than for the Government to grant money to private individuals for the cultivation of their lands.—After a few observations from Mr. Hume, Mr. Barkly, Mr. Hawes, and Mr. Bernal, the Bill was read a second time.

The reports of the Royal Military Asylum Bill and of the Taxing Masters (Court of Chancery, Ireland) Bill were received.

The Savings Banks Bill was read a second time.

The Lock-up Houses Bill and the Drainage Certificates Bill passed through Committee.

At three the House suspended its proceedings till five o'clock.

At the resumed sitting—A new writ was ordered, on the motion of Mr. PINNEY, to be issued for Cheltenham.

To a question from Mr. HUME, Mr. LABOUCHERE stated that the Board of Trade had no power to inquire into the loss of the *Ocean Monarch*, as that vessel was an American sailing ship.

The SPEAKER announced that the recognisances for the petition against Sligo borough were unexceptionable.

The Spirits (Dealers in) Bill went through Committee, with some amendments, as also did the British Spirits Warehousing Bill.

The Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill was read a second time.

The Exchequer Bills (Two Million Loan) Bill was read a second time, Mr. HUME consenting to take his division on the question that it be committed. The hon. member said he did not intend to raise any discussion on the Bill, but only to record his opinion against any loan whatever.

On the motion for the second reading of the Copper and Lead Duties Bill, Lord G. BENTINCK, in the absence of Mr. Wyld, who had given notice of an amendment, moved that the Bill be read a second time that day three months. The noble Lord said he objected to the Bill because it was unnecessary—because it would diminish the revenue, already sufficiently embarrassed, because it was another step taken by the Government towards direct taxation, and because it was contrary to the principle of Customs duties, from which revenue was obtained in a way that pressed lightest on the tax-payers.—Colonel Thompson, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. Munz, Captain Vyse, Mr. Carew, Mr. Turner, Mr. McGregor, and Mr. E. Vivian made some observations, and the House divided—for the second reading, 77; against it, 21: majority, 56. The Bill was read a second time.

The Distillery from Sugar Bill passed through committee.

The report of the Slave Trade (Muscat) Bill was received.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The business was almost entirely of a routine character; and, after several Bills had been advanced a stage, amongst which was the Sugar Duties Bill, which went through Committee, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

At the morning sitting, The Postage on Newspapers (Channel Islands) Bill, the Royal Military Asylum Bill, and the Taxing Masters' (Court of Chancery, Ireland) Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

The reports on the Post-horses Licenses Bill and the Lock-up Houses Bill were then brought up and received.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ROME.—On the motion that the Diplomatic Relations with the Court of Rome Bill be read a third time, Mr. NAPIER moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be read a third time that day three months. The hon. and learned gentleman supported his amendment with a brief speech, which originated a short discussion, in which Mr. Sheil, Mr. Anstey, Mr. Urquhart, Mr. Sergeant Talford, Mr. Henley, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. J. O'Connell took part; after which the House divided, and the numbers were—for the amendment, 25; against it, 88: majority against, 63. The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Consolidated Fund Bill then went through Committee, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moving the insertion of the appropriation clause, which was agreed to.

At five o'clock the sitting was suspended till half-past six. At the latter hour the House re-assembled.

THE ISLAND OF TOBAGO.—Lord G. BENTINCK, who refused to follow the example of other honourable members, by postponing his motion until after the orders of the day were disposed of, moved that the petition from the Speaker and members of the House of General Assembly of Tobago, relative to captured negroes (presented 7th August), be printed with the votes; on which motion the noble Lord proceeded to make a lengthy speech, the chief object of which was to show that Tobago was entitled to a share of the proposed loan to the West Indies, and that Lord Grey's reasons for not including it in the loan were untenable. Discovering that his wishes had been anticipated to a certain extent by the petition having been already printed in the ordinary way by the Committee, and his purpose in moving that it be printed with the votes being served by his having been thus enabled to make his speech, the noble Lord concluded by observing that he would not press his motion. The motion was thereupon withdrawn.

EXCHEQUER BILLS.—THE REVENUE.

On the motion that the House resolve itself into Committee on the Exchequer Bills Bill,

Mr. HUME objected to the plan proposed whereby to meet the deficiency, of borrowing money in a time of peace, and would take the sense of the House on the proposition. To permit expenditure to exceed income was the act of spendthrifts; and unless the Government turned over a new leaf in this respect, they would involve the country in all the ruin of a national bankruptcy. He had urged upon the Government at the commencement of the session the propriety of either reducing our expenditure by curtailing our establishments, or of meeting the deficiency by fresh taxation; but both the House and the Government turned a deaf ear to his counsel, and that which he foresaw had now come to pass—a proposition to meet the deficiency by an increase to the permanent debt of the country. He protested against thriftless expenditure, against enormous

establishments, and against borrowing money in time of peace, and concluded by moving as an amendment that the Bill be committed that day three months.

Mr. MUNTZ seconded the amendment, concurring in the views of Mr. Hume as to the impolicy of constantly exceeding in our expenditure our national income, and perpetually borrowing to make up the ever-recurring deficit.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, after paying a ready tribute to the consistency of Mr. Hume in constantly urging upon the Government the propriety of reducing expenditure by a reduction of our establishments, and after showing that, owing to the circumstances of the times, such reduction could not safely have been made, and that the deficiency could not well have been met by increased taxation, vindicated the course now proposed by the Government, of making good the excess of expenditure by loan. He agreed with Mr. Hume that the best way in which to meet a temporary difficulty was not by resorting to permanent taxation. But as the House, early in the session, had rejected the temporary expedient whereby the Government had proposed to meet a deficiency, which it had every reason to regard as of a temporary character, he thought that the next best course to take was to raise the two millions required by the issue of Exchequer bills, or the creation of new stock.

After a few words from Mr. Currie, Mr. Heywood, Mr. Wodehouse, Sir H. Willoughby, Mr. Henley, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Urquhart, and Mr. Newdegate,

Mr. COBDEN, in reply to what had fallen from the last-mentioned honourable gentleman, denied that Free Trade had thrown away taxation, and compelled the Government now to borrow. The evil against which the country had now to contend was not a falling revenue, but an increasing expenditure. He strongly urged the necessity of equalising the expenditure with the income, and objected to the plan now proposed, of meeting by means of a loan a large deficiency, very needlessly created. The deficiency was much to be attributed to the groundless cry of invasion, which had last year been got up by professional men to frighten the country for their own purposes.

Mr. J. A. SMITH could not see any other course before the Government than that proposed, seeing that, whilst expenditure could not be diminished, the House had declared against increased taxation. He then animadverted upon Mr. Cobden's statement, that the cry of invasion had been trumped up by professional men for their own purposes.

Lord G. BENTINCK regarded Mr. Cobden as the last man who should charge others with inculcating selfish and wicked delusion, seeing that he himself was the parent of the greatest delusion that had ever been palmed off upon the country. Having thus brought himself to bear upon the question of Free Trade, the noble Lord proceeded to charge against it all the financial perplexities in which the Government now found itself involved. He then went on to show that the revenue had seriously suffered from the economical legislation of the past three years. This was proved by a comparison of the revenue of 1848 with that of 1846. Had the Government, instead of relying upon a loan, re-imposed the customs duties upon some of the articles from which they had been struck off, it would not now have had to resort either to the creation of new stock, or the issue of Exchequer bills.

Lord J. RUSSELL would not detain the House, seeing that the proposition to supply the deficiency by loan had been so ably vindicated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. As to the reduction of expenditure, all had been done that could possibly be effected this session. The events which had taken place, both at home and abroad, since the assembling of Parliament, proved how impolitic it would have been in the Government to have reduced our military and naval establishments. It now appeared, for instance, that members of the Provisional Government in France had meditated the getting up of a war in Belgium, an event, had they succeeded in it, which would, in the then perplexed state of Europe, have probably involved the whole Continent in serious embarrassments. In such a state of things it would have been most unjustifiable in the Government to have diminished our forces. This being so, and the income being estimated at a sum which would not cover the expenditure, the question for the House to decide was, how the deficiency was to be made up. The Government had proposed a temporary increase to the direct taxation of the country—a proposition which the House had rejected. That which was now proposed was under these circumstances the only alternative which was left to them. As to what had fallen from Lord G. Bentinck, he (Lord J. Russell) rejoiced, having something to do with the Government of the country, that for the last two years they had not had the sliding scale of 1845 to deal with.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—For the amendment, 15; against it, 66: majority against, 51.

The House then went into Committee on the Bill.

In Committee, an amendment submitted by Mr. HUME, to raise the loan on five per cent. debentures, was negatived; after which, the clauses were agreed to, and the House resumed.

The West India Colonies and Mauritius Bill then went through Committee.

On the motion that the Savings' Banks Bill be committed,

Lord G. BENTINCK moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be committed that day three months.

Mr. MONSELL hoped that the noble Lord would permit the House to go into Committee, in which he could move that England and Scotland be exempted from its operation, which, considering the nature of the noble Lord's objections to the Bill, would ensure his purpose. So far as Ireland was concerned, it was absolutely necessary that the Bill should pass.

After a brief discussion the House divided, and the numbers were—For the amendment, 21; against it, 49: majority, 28.

The House then went into Committee on the Bill, and after a lengthened discussion it was ordered to be reported.

The report on the Spirits Duties Bill was received, and an amendment introduced making it necessary for any officer acting under the Bill to be commissioned by the Excise.

The report on the British Spirits Warehousing Bill was received, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time.

The House adjourned at half-past three o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House of Lords sat for a short time (contrary to custom, it being Wednesday), and forwarded several Bills a stage.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

REVIEW OF THE SESSION.

On the reading of the order of the day for the third reading of the Distilling from Sugar Bill,

Mr. DISRAELI entered upon a *résumé* of the business of the session, and in an amusing and satirical speech referred to the various Government measures which had failed, terming them the "Bills of mortality," the various financial explanations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose career of office he humorously paralleled to the chivalric one of Don Quixote, and concluded by a dissertation on the advantages of party as a necessary element in conducting the legislation of the country.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied at some length, showing that out of 125 Bills brought in by the Government during the session, twenty only had been abandoned, the 105 remaining having for the most part become law already, and the others being expected to pass before the prorogation. He asserted, however, that the chief business of the Government was administrative, and that they had succeeded in this was proved by the fact that they had quelled sedition at home, put down incipient rebellion in Ireland, and in the midst of all the convulsions of Europe maintained peace. He admitted the advantage of party in legislation, and advised Lord George Bentinck, Mr. Disraeli, and their friends, to throw as to the principle of protection, which could never be restored, and form one on the principles of the constitution and the established church. In conclusion, he expressed his determination to maintain peace and uphold the institutions of the country.

Mr. Hume, Mr. Osborne, and Mr. Hudson took part in the discussion, the latter bearing testimony to the excellent state of the crops in the north.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to a question from Sir J. TRELL, said he had received no intelligence as to the alleged coming of a Roman Catholic priest at Templeknowe, in tearing down the Lord-Lieutenant's proclamation. The noble Lord also stated, in answer to Mr. HUDSON, that Government had no intention to alter the protective duties on silk, cottons, and cloth manufactures, so as to place them on a level with corn. With regard to the harvest in Ireland, though the reports were contradictory, he had reason to believe the result would be more favourable than had been expected.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in explanation of the mode in which he proposed to raise the required £2,000,000, said that he would not raise it by loan, but would sell stock from time to time, as the money was wanted.

The House then went into Committee on the Copper Ores Duties Bill, in the schedule of which Mr. HENLEY moved as an amendment that the duty on foreign ores and regulus be 21s. a ton; this proposition was lost on a division by a majority of 43 against 19. The clauses having been agreed to, the Bill was ordered to be reported.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships met shortly after four o'clock.

ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal Assent was given by Commission to 58 public and private bills, among which was the Public Health Bill.

Some bills on the table were then forwarded a stage, among which was the Sugar Duties Bill, which was read a third time and passed; and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at two o'clock.

Mr. MUNTZ gave notice that he would, next session, move a resolution to the effect that, as the Legislature had fully determined to carry out the monetary system, which would speedily reduce the value of all property to the level of '95, it was only requisite and expedient that the salaries of all officers and servants of the Government, which were raised upon the war system, should be reduced to their original amount.

The Exchequer bills Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Consolidated Fund Bill was read a third time and passed.

COPPER AND LEAD DUTIES BILL.—The report upon this Bill was brought up and agreed to.

The Poor-Law Auditors' Proceedings Restriction Bill went through Committee.

SAVINGS' BANK BILL.—On the motion for the third reading of this Bill, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was the intention of the Government to limit the measure entirely to Ireland, and not to apply its provisions to Savings Banks in England and Scotland.—The Bill was read a third time and passed.

POOR-LAWS.—Mr. C. BUTLER moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the more equitable distribution of the charge for the relief of the poor in certain cities and towns. He stated that during the recess he should circulate the Bill, and send it to all Boards of Guardians, and if it were approved of

by other towns not included in the Bill, he should extend it to them. He did not intend to include those towns and cities which were governed by local acts, unless they wished him to do so.

The House adjourned at half-past six.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Keen Septemberers all.—BYRON.

"We take," says Shakspeare, "no note of time but by its loss." If the latter word were also put in the plural, the axiom would be more complete. The month upon which we have entered is "father to the thought." Once more the turf claims our columns: a meeting of account draws near, and a mighty matter will be disposed of on that day which sees the moon, now in her crescent, "round as my shield."

The question naturally arises, what complexion do the portents wear—what doth its "form and pressure" bode? Chivalry, from the hour of its ordonnance to that at which we write, has always enjoyed a pre-eminence of one kind or other. The equestrian order was the most distinguished of any in the classic age; and in the present, no member of society is more distinctly marked from the million than the *Crown* at Astley's. Things inanimate, as well as animate, declare its influence. The clerk of the parish wears a white "chocker;" tie the same piece of lawn around the wind-pipe of your groom, and it loses its identity. Of all our "plants," which is the most "biting?"—horseradish. Of all the paths of life the turf is that which most especially "craves wary walking;" with this in mind, we may venture upon a stroll to Hyde Park Corner.

The week after next will be the anniversary of Doncaster Races: York has "cast its shadows before"—it is worth while to analyse the prognostics. The racing upon Knavesmire (a name, according to Johnson, is that which specifies) was by no means in its results in keeping with the "lines" from which the calculation of its probabilities had been drawn. Now this dilemma is disposed of by the fact that the premises had been altered: the ground was not the same. Some horses won't extend themselves unless they can hear the sound of their footfall; others go best in mud. These latter are in their element at York. According to the doctrine of chances, the reverse will be the case when the Leger comes to the issue. But will that be a point worth the trouble of mooting? The other day—down this green lane—the self-same proposition was put—and answered in the negative.

By a singular coincidence, at the same moment the cynosure of the political and sporting world is *Justice to Ireland*. What is Justice to Ireland? Answer this according to your common sense, and you must come to a wholesome conclusion. This our speculation has fallen upon saws and instances, so the vein may as conveniently be uninterrupted. "When two men ride upon a horse, one of them must go behind." This relates to the principle of equestrianism as well as the practice. When two men forego upon the turf, he comes best off who bears in mind that "the race is not always to the swift." The great feature of Doncaster Races in 1848 will be Justice to Ireland—a memorable occasion, inasmuch as we are assured upon authority that then and there "Justice to Ireland" will be done. This, the opprobrium of the statesman, is to be accomplished by the stableman; the "tout" shall achieve by *coup de main* that which philosophy has abandoned in despair.

The St. Leger will probably be the most eminent encounter of strategy known to modern times. First, it will prove that racing may be the recreation of a gentleman—it will see the winner of the Oaks and the Ebor St. Leger dealt with as persons of honour go about the ordinary affairs of their lives. It will read in the fate of Springy Jack the riddle of the last Derby. It will witness the logic of Parliamentary language applied to professional conduct on the turf. And it is likely to afford a solution of a great social problem, namely, that the practical way to do "Justice to Ireland" is to hammer the shins.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—Executor had a host of friends for the Yorkshire Handicap, Doctrine for the Leamington Stakes, and Canezon for the St. Leger. The retiring lot included Cawrough, Maid of Motherwell, the Cur, and Springy Jack. Business, on the whole, very bad:—

LEAMINGTON STAKES.		5 to 1 agst Sylvan	
5 to 2 agst Doctrine (taken freely)	7 to 2 — The Cur	6 to 1 — Ulysses	
YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.			
7 to 1 agst Executor (freely)	12 to 1 agst Belleau	15 to 1 agst Maid of Mother-	
10 to 1 — Lady Willair	12 to 1 — Yardley	20 to 1 — well	
	12 to 1 — Cawrough	20 to 1 — Prince Charley (t)	
	20 to 1 agst Lola Montez (t)		
ST. LEGER.			
5 to 2 agst Canezon	3 to 1 agst Justice to Ireland	5 to 1 agst Flatcatcher	
9 to 2 — Surplice	(t)	9 to 1 — Springy Jack	
DERBY.			
16 to 1 agst Tadmor (t)	20 to 1 agst Lord Exeter's lot (t)		
20 to 1 — Nummykirk (t)	40 to 1 — Montague (t)		

MINISTERIAL WHITEBAIT DINNER.—The following Members of both Houses of Parliament, connected with the Government, dined together at the Trafalgar Hotel, Greenwich, on Saturday last, in anticipation of the termination of the session:—Lord John Russell, Viscount Palmerston, Earl of Auckland, Earl Fortescue, Earl of Strafford, Viscount Morpeth, Lord Marcus Hill, Viscount Ebrington, Lord John Hay, Lord Foley, Mr. Bellow, Hon. Colonel Boyle, Hon. Captain Berkeley, Hon. W. Cowper, Mr. Gibson Craig, Admiral Dundas, Mr. Hayter, Mr. Labouchere, Hon. W. Lascelles, Sir John Romilly, Mr. Shell, Sir W. Somerville, Mr. Tufnell, Mr. Wyse, Mr. Cornwall Lewis, Mr. James Wilson, and Mr. R. W. Grey.

Lord J. RUSSELL'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—Lord John Russell and Lady Russell left town on Thursday morning, on their visit to Ireland.

SANATORY REFORM.—On Monday night a meeting of the inhabitants of St. Martin's parish, convened by the Sanatory Committee, was held at the Rose and Crown, Drury-lane, "for the purpose of promoting public health." Mr. Spiller in the chair. Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Osborne, and others, addressed the meeting, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That a committee for the ward of Drury-lane be formed, for the purpose of promoting the cause of sanatory reform."

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The customary half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Tuesday, at their offices, 71, Lombard-street: Mr. Wilkin in the chair. A report and statement of the accounts for the half-year ending the 30th June last were read. The report was received with approbation; it appearing, notwithstanding the badness of the times, that the earnings on the company's stations had been abundantly productive, to enable the directors to continue paying the usual dividend of fourteen shillings per share for the half-year, free of income-tax, and to leave a balance besides. The dividends being declared, thanks were voted to the chairman and directors, when the meeting separated.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Monday the half-yearly general meeting of the governors of this valuable charity, instituted to provide, maintain, and educate the orphans of seamen in the merchant service, was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of electing six boys and six girls into the asylum. Captain Embleton, who presided, announced the names of the successful candidates immediately after the termination of the polling. The children elected, added to those previously admitted, will make the number of orphans now in the asylum amount to 97—there being 65 boys and 32 girls.

EMIGRATION THE REMEDY.—Everybody is agreed upon one point—that somebody else ought to emigrate. England is overcrowded. We have a surplus population. These propositions are settled. The questions then come to be considered—who do overcrowd England? and who do form the surplus population? It is evident that we ought first to get rid of those we can spare the best. When a pot boils over, it is a peculiar stratum of the liquid which goes first over the sides. Acting upon this principle, we think it is the duty of Government, in planning any scheme of national emigration, to ship off as many of the dreary slow coaches of society as possible. What a fine colony of Bores might be established in Terra del Fuego, or on the congenial shores of Boothia Felix! And what a relief would it be to society were all the High Art men sent off in ship-loads to Algoa Bay or Sierra Leone! A convict-ship is, no doubt, a melancholy spectacle, freighted with its load of vice and misery; but only think of a High Art ship, with her cargo of dreary humbug, ploughing the melancholy main, on its way to some point in the neighbourhood of the North or South Poles. The admirers of the standard old comedies, too, would, we think, be eligible emigrants. They might set up their laughless theatres in the wilds of Abyssinia, or among the gorges of the Andes; and flock to see the "School of Reform," or the "Soldier's Daughter," in solitudes more drear than ever Bruce explored, and pains more melancholy than ever Humboldt traversed. As for the virtuous indignation gentry, as their time here is evidently pretty well up, we daresay Government would make over Norfolk Island for their behoof; while the writers "with a purpose" might be favoured with an opportunity of boring the savage inhabitants of Crin Tartary.—*The Man in the Moon*.

COMMITTEE OF CHARTISTS.—At Bow-street Police-office, on Thursday, the sitting magistrates, Messrs. Hall and Henry, committed for trial the body of Chartists, some twenty-six in number, including the redoubtable Curly, who were arrested a short time back, at Webber-street, Blackfriars, and in other localities of the metropolis, while assembled with arms in their hands. They were committed on a charge of felony, under the "Crown and Government Security Act," passed this session.

THE CHARTISTS AND POWELL THE APPROVER.—On Tuesday night the Chartists of Cripplegate (from whence Powell was returned as a delegate to the Convention) assembled at Cartwright's coffee-house, Redcross-street. The meeting was addressed by several speakers, the whole of whom declared emphatically that the delegate Powell had been returned to agitate peacefully and legitimately for the People's Charter, and for no other purpose. The following resolution was carried unanimously:—"We, the Chartists of the Cripplegate locality, solemnly declare that the man Powell was elected as a delegate by us for no other than a legal purpose; but whilst we disavow all attempts at anarchy and confusion, we declare our determination to use our best efforts to advance the cause of the People's Charter." About 150 men and lads were present, all of whom had a very distressed appearance.

COLLECTING THE SEWER WATER.—On Saturday a barge of peculiar construction, fitted with enormous tanks and a powerful steam engine pumping apparatus, was moored by the London Sewage Manure Company, on the north bank of the Thames, near the foot of Hungerford-bridge, and immediately contiguous to the great sewer that here discharges itself into the river. At low water the people on board commenced pumping the sewer water into the tanks, capable of holding about fifty tons, which were filled with this hitherto-considered refuse before the tide flowed. This water possesses greater irrigating power than more solid manure, and is said to be worth to the agriculturist from £8 to £12 the ton.

COUNTRY NEWS.

TRIAL FOR SEDITION.—At the Liverpool Assizes, on Monday, *Peter Murray McDonald* was put to the bar before Mr. Justice Cresswell, charged with sedition, attending an unlawful meeting, and riot. Mr. Knowles (Attorney-General for the county), Mr. Crompton, and Mr. Matthews conducted the prosecution; the prisoner was defended by Mr. Sergeant Wilkins and Mr. Pollock. Mr. Knowles stated the case for the prosecution. The prisoner was charged with uttering seditious words and attending an unlawful assembly, with intent to excite a spirit of discontent and oppose the execution of the law. In the present case he would show that the prisoner was the hired agent of others, paid to disseminate those opinions, and therefore not entitled even to the sympathy one might extend to one expressing conscientious but mistaken opinions. The prisoner had been a member of what was called the National Convention. He left London before that body broke up, and visited a number of towns in the kingdom, pursuant to previous arrangement. He attended on the 10th of July a meeting in the town of Ashton, convened by public advertisement. This advertisement was headed with a motto—

"Hereditary bondsmen! know ye not
Who would be free, himself must strike the blow?"

and closing—

"Freedom's battle once begun,
Breach'd from bleeding sore to son,
Tho' battled oft is ever won."

They met in what is called the Charlestown Meeting-house. A certain secrecy was maintained, but he should be able to give the substance of the proceedings there. It would appear that many of them were armed and carried pikes; that they were addressed by Dr. McDonald, and the subject of his address was advising to take arms. They broke up about ten o'clock, and went to the Odd Fellows' Arms, where McDonald addressed them. The Attorney-General proceeded to read the address of the prisoner as subsequently proved, commenting on it as he proceeded. In this address they were advised "to arm and practise drilling, both with and without arms, in the same manner as their enemies." Who were the enemies he referred to? Could there be any doubt of the meaning of these words? or of his speaking of the Government as the enemies against whom they were to turn? But the prisoner then went on to state that which he as an educated man must have known to be untrue. He stated that the soldiers were with them; that all the military at Woolwich had revolted in one night; that there was a committee of the men sitting at the Horse Guards for the redress of their grievances, and that in a few days a pamphlet would be published setting forth their determination. Could there be any doubt of the meaning and object of such an address? or that it was intended by violence and intimidation to oppose the administration of the law?—The charge having been supported by voluminous evidence, Mr. Wilkins addressed the Jury for the defence, and Mr. Knowles having replied, and the learned Judge summed up, the Jury retired for a few minutes, and returned into Court with a verdict of Guilty on all the counts of the indictment except those charging conspiracy, on which a *non prosequi* had been entered by the Attorney-General.—Sentence, Imprisonment for two years.

JUBILEE AT DAWLISH.—Yesterday week a grand *fete* was given at Dawlish, to commemorate the 51st anniversary of the birthday of Charles Hoare, Esq., of Luscumb, to whom an address of congratulation was presented on the occasion. The grounds at Luscumb were the scene of various pastimes; and a large party of gentlemen dined together to celebrate the event; Captain Moreby, R.N., in the chair. The health of Mr. and Mrs. Hoare was drunk with great enthusiasm; and Dawlish was throughout the day a scene of fine old English festivity, highly creditable to the townspeople, who adopted this method of testifying their respect for their excellent benefactor, Mr. Hoare.

THE SALE AT STOWE.

We resume our Illustrations of the Sale at Stowe, and commence our description with a brief notice of the Engravings. Amongst our Illustrations this week, the Group of Tankards and a Nautilus Shell occupy prominent places. The group of tankards represents three beautiful specimens of ivory tankards, mounted in silver gilded. The central one is of very noble proportions, being seventeen inches high; and the bas relief represents the triumph of Neptune, exquisitely sculptured in very high relief, the figures being most admirably drawn in the flowing and vigorous style of Rubens; and we should suppose it, from this similarity of style, to be the work of the early part of the seventeenth century. The lid has a beautiful group of Tritons and sea nymphs, also of ivory, upon it, and the whole is crowned by a figure of a boy holding a tazza; this boy is of modern, but very inferior workmanship. The base of the tankard is nicely designed; and the handle is of fine character, and embellished with terminal figures. The tankard to the left is of earlier character than the one just described; the sculpture on it, representing the Flight into Egypt, being very rigid in its style, and stiff and disproportioned in its drawing. It is clearly German workmanship, and the mountings are of very elaborate design, the base having a band of floreated pattern, and another band containing winged cherubs holding wreaths, in bold relief, upon them, whilst the upper rim is richly ornamented. The lid has a circle of cherubs upon it; and surmounting a pyramidal top is a crest of a swan with wings erect. The handle to the tankard is of eccentric and inelegant style, containing a winged sea-lion, curled up amongst wavy lines of thin and meagre character. We imagine the ivory carving to be of somewhat earlier date than the mounting. The tankard to the right of the principal one is of bold design and character in the silver-gilt mountings and the ivory sculpture. The bas-relief represents the Rape of the Sabinas.

The pearl nautilus shell (lot 570) was once at Fonthill Abbey, and is a most exquisite work; the silver-gilt mountings are of modern workmanship in the olden style; and the character of old work is most skillfully imitated, the rich colours of emeralds and rubies adding their lustre to the whole. The crowning group of Neptune spearing a dolphin is modelled with the utmost delicacy of expression. The short pedestal on which it stands is a sculpture in ivory, supposed to be the work of Flamingo, representing children playing with a goat. This sculpture is most beautifully executed, and is set in silver gilt. The nautilus and stand were purchased by Messrs. Garrard for sixty-seven pounds.

Our other Illustrations are an ink-stand, said to have belonged to Pope Sixtus the Fifth, an agate candlestick, and a cinque cento lamp. The inkstand is a very beautiful example of workmanship, and contains four elegantly-shaped bottles, made of Italian spar, for ink, pounce, and sand, resting on a base of silver gilded, and supported by four lions holding shields, also of silver gilded. In the centre of the stand is a circular compartment, in which is placed a bell of Italian spar, having within it a bell of metal. The mountings to the bottles are of silver, very elegantly chased; and flagree work of silver, of great beauty of design, borders the outside of the stand and the base on which the bell rests. Behind the inkstand is introduced a beautiful cup of crystal, with a cover surmounted by a figure of a Triton blowing a conch-shell. The crystal is ancient, in a modern setting, and the body of it, formed like a shell, is of peculiarly fine form, and there are characteristic adornments upon it, in silver gilded; the shaft is partly of crystal and partly of silver; and the foot is set with jacinths and lapis lazuli. This beautiful crystal cup realised £25.

The agate taper candle-tick represents one of a pair, of modern workmanship in olden taste. They are from the manufactory of Messrs. Garrard, and do honour to the renown of their establishment. The foot of the candlestick is beautifully ornamented with silver gilded, and lizards are introduced at the angles of the corners with great skill, and in beauty of execution have scarcely been surpassed. The settings to the different portions of agate are also of silver gilded and delicately wrought, as is also the top. These candlesticks were sold for a large sum (forty-six guineas and a half) to Sir Anthony Rothschild.

The cinque cento lamp of bronze, and partly gilded, is an admirable specimen of the taste of the period, and quite in imitation of classic art, though oddly crowned with a figure of Judith with the head of Holofernes. The places for the wicks of the lamp are the extremities of the lower cup, which (as our illustration shows) is not cylindrical in form, but oblong; and the aperture for the introduction of the oil is at the top, under the small cover on which the figure of Judith stands.

Since our last notice there have been but two days' sale of costly furniture at Stowe, on Thursday and Friday last; Saturday and Monday being days of rest, and on Tuesday, and subsequently, the wines, &c., being the articles on sale. We now proceed to mention some of the more prominent objects which were disposed of on the two days noticed above, as well as some of the more important lots previously sold and not before described.

The superb gilded furniture made for the State Dressing-room and Bed-chamber, on the occasion of the Queen's visit to Stowe, in 1845, was sold on Wednesday and Thursday last; and some of the lots realised good prices, though others were sold for truly unequal sums. Amongst the latter was the state bed, which, although of large size, richly gilded, and fitted with magnificent hangings, &c., realised but fifty-one guineas, Mr. Walesey, of Northampton, being the purchaser. This bedstead was of ancient manufacture, though gilded and decorated for the Royal visit, and, in our opinion, is not, in point of design, a fine specimen of decorative furniture.

The very beautiful Persian carpet, of shawl pattern, which was purchased by the Duke of Buckingham for a large sum (we have heard, four hundred pounds), sold for a very inadequate amount, especially when its large size (eight and a half by five and a quarter yards) is taken into consideration. Fifty-five guineas was all this lot realised.

The sofa-table, pedestal-cupboards, bedsteads covered with crimson velvet, cheval glass, circular tables with marble slabs, screen, dressing glass, and other articles of furniture, all of beautiful form, painted white and gilded, fetched very good sums. We should mention all these latter articles are of modern manufacture, of the peculiar character known as cinque cento, or *renaissance*; and some of the pieces were of truly elegant design, the sofa table especially so. One of the most magnificent Huygens clocks we ever saw, made by Stolkenwerk, was sold to Mr. Paxton for only fifty-one guineas, although it is said to have cost the Duke of Buckingham no less than one thousand! The case was of the most exquisite marqueterie, and was also enriched with figures of boys, trophies and masks, in or-molu. The outline of this piece of furniture was thoroughly good, and the beauty of the several decorations renders the small sum it fetched remarkable. With some exceptions, the carved and gilded Venetian furniture, at least the pier tables, were, in our estimation, the least tasteful of the furniture in the state rooms; for though the general character was rich and effective, the ornaments were coarse in style and workmanship, and decidedly objectionable. The most beautiful of all the cabinets of marqueterie at Stowe was one in the state bedroom, a superb piece of old German work. In form it resembled a table of the graceful outline of the period of Louis the Fourteenth; and this supported a cabinet, in which the side portions projected from the centre in graceful curves. These wings contained drawers, inlaid with subjects and landscapes in the most exquisite taste, and bordered with or-molu. The

T H E S A L E A T S T O W E .

drawers opened by means of springs in the central division of the cabinet, which, on being pressed, force the drawers forward, and the same principle is applied to the drawers in the lower or table portion. The marquetry is composed of different-coloured woods and pearl. The panel to the door of the central portion is filled with a bas relief, in silver gilt, of Bacchus and Ariadne, of the most exquisite workmanship; and on opening the door several other small

drawers are disclosed. Two small figures of Cupid, each made of a *lusus naturæ* of pearl, crown the pillars of the central portion: but, from their colour, were rather disagreeable than ornamental. This superb piece of furniture was purchased by Mr. Russell (for Baron Rothschild) for the sum of 235 guineas. There was a companion table, of somewhat similar form to the former, but not so richly varied in outline nor so elaborately inlaid, which Mr. Redfern, of War



AGATE CANDLESTICK.



POPE SIXTUS THE FIFTH'S INKSTAND, AND CRYSTAL CUP.



CINQUE-CENTO LAMP.

wick, purchased for 175 guineas. The bas relief on the door of this cabinet contained flowers by Boulanger, and subjects after Bergher. The marquetry table, &c., at Stowe were chiefly of admirable character, and especially some of the earlier lots, such as lot 256, which was purchased by Mr. Redfern for £59, in which the surface of the table was beautifully inlaid in marquetry, and the legs with white metal.

The pieces of Sèvres and Dresden china which adorned the state dressing-room and state bedchamber were chiefly of very beautiful character. Lot 1059, an ewer and basin, is a truly exquisite specimen of Sèvres, its form being most graceful, its colour and decoration most harmonious. The ground colour

of the ewer and basin is jade green; the lip of the former being richly gilded, in beautiful pattern, and wreaths and other fanciful enrichments, studded with imitations of precious stones, and subjects, painted from the antique, cover the surface of both in the most elegant style it is possible to imagine. Lord Ward purchased this lot for seventy-seven guineas. An ewer and cover and basin, of green and gold, painted with bouquets of flowers, sold for fifty guineas. A large salver, turquoise, with a subject painted on it after Watteau, and ornamented with bouquets, mounted in or-moulu, with handles fashioned like dragons, realised thirty-three guineas.

A flower-stand, of very elegant form in two divisions, and having a rural

landscape painted in the central panel, and enriched with flowers, also painted, was purchased by Mr. Webb, for £40 19s.; and a large bowl, having fruits and flowers, and a subject after Watteau painted within it, and Cupids on the outside, on a turquoise ground, was also purchased by Mr. Webb, for forty-six guineas. A set of four Dresden salts, on tripod stands, realised £4 10s.; and a pair of leaf-shaped dishes, of Dresden ware, sold for £3 10s.

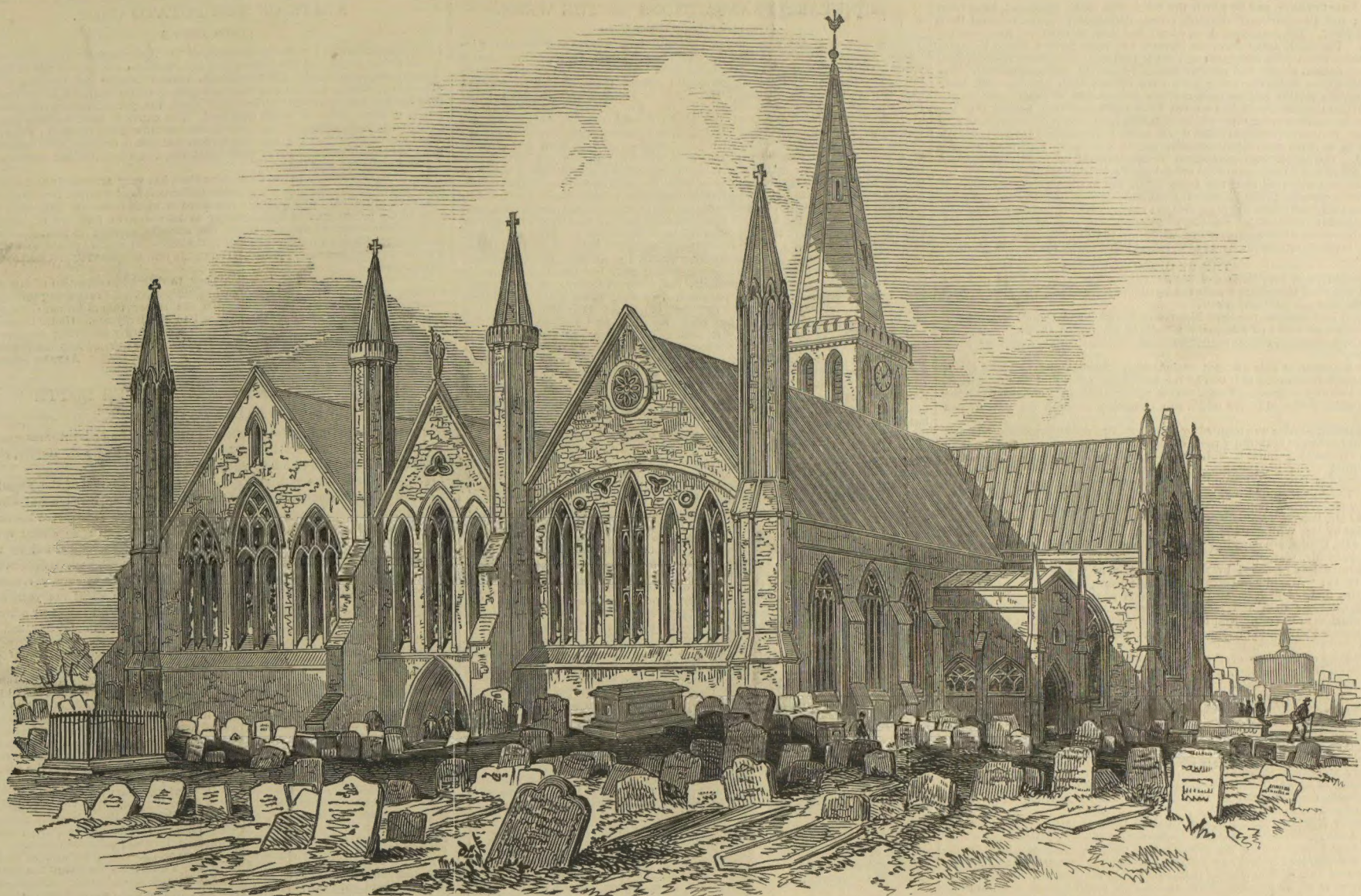
There were also some pieces of old Chelsea china, of which four coffee-cups, of blue and gold, having dancing figures on them, fetched six guineas. A noble bowl and cover, of old Japan, were purchased by Mr. Batterson for sixteen guineas.



NAUTILUS SHELL, WITH PEDESTAL BY FLAMINGO.



IVORY TANKARDS, MOUNTED IN SILVER-GILT.



ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, GREAT YARMOUTH.

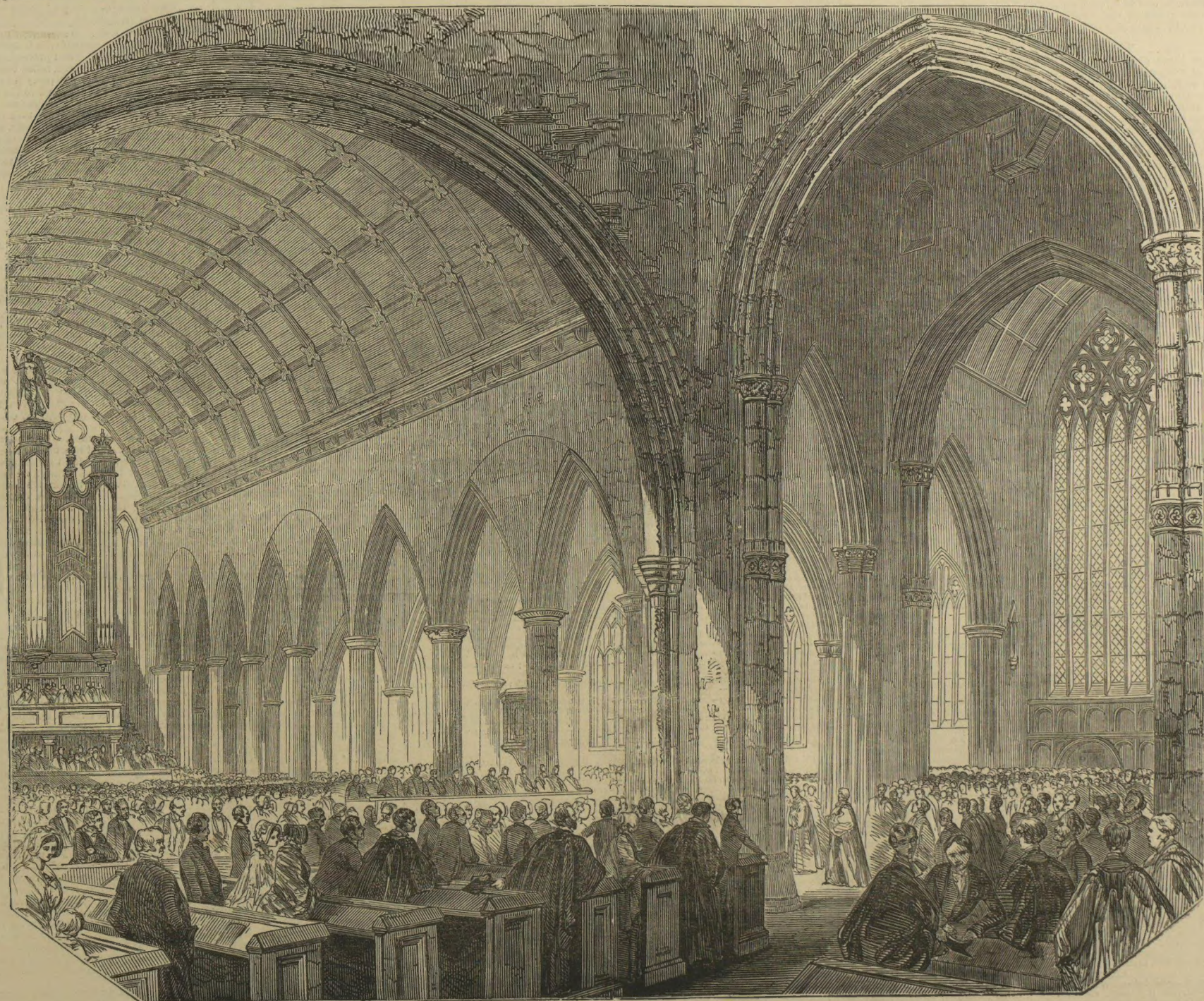
RESTORATION OF SAINT NICHOLAS CHURCH, GREAT YARMOUTH.

On Thursday, the 24th ult., this ancient edifice—one of the largest parish churches in the kingdom—having lately been extensively altered and restored, was re-opened for Divine Service.

The Church of Saint Nicholas, it may be interesting to premise, was founded in the latter part of the eleventh or early in the twelfth century, by Herbert de Lozinga, the first Bishop of Norwich, who, for several simoniacal practices, was enjoined to build a number of churches and monasteries. St. Nicholas has, however, undergone so much alteration at various periods, that it now presents but little of its original appearance. Its form is that of a cross, having a nave and two side aisles, a chancel, and two single aisle transepts, from the four roofs

of which rises an embattled tower, having a spire in the manner of our ancient cathedrals, to which it bears a strong resemblance.

The extensive alterations and restorations are chiefly as follow:—The unsightly galleries, and other deformities by which this church was formerly encumbered, have been entirely removed; and the high-backed, square-seated, and other pews, have given place to sittings of uniform size, which will accommodate a much larger congregation. The two columns which had been re-



RE-OPENING OF ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, GREAT YARMOUTH.

moved from the nave, and by which the fabric was much weakened, have been rebuilt; and the four early English arches destroyed by such removal have been restored. The great west door, which had been blocked up, has been reopened. The whole area west of the chancel has been thrown open; the roofs of the nave, south aisle, and north and south transepts, have been re-decorated, and their ancient shields and curious bosses re-painted and emblazoned. The beautiful arches under the tower have been thrown open and restored, their piers partially rebuilt, and the ceiling of the intersection elevated about twenty feet. When the brickwork is removed from the tower arch leading into the chancel, an uninterrupted view will be obtained from one end of the Church to the other. The north transept (which was in a very ruinous state) has been entirely rebuilt in a most substantial manner, and a new early-decorated window inserted. The new sittings are entirely of oak, many of them with handsomely carved finials; and the fronts of the official seats are richly panelled.

The amount expended upon the fabric itself, and in the substantial repairs of the church, exceeds £1600, of which £900 only (instead of £1250, as the committee had originally been led to expect) has been received of the churchwardens. The amount obtained by voluntary contributions reached £3002 6s. 3d., which, however, after appropriating £500 for the establishment of National Schools, is insufficient to discharge the present liabilities by the sum of £550.

THE RE-OPENING

was attended by a very large and highly respectable congregation; and the Church was filled immediately after the opening of the doors, the number present being between 4000 and 5000.

At about half-past ten the Lord Bishops of Norwich and Oxford entered the sacred edifice, attended by a numerous body of clergymen in their robes, the restoration committee, churchwardens, the mayor of the borough, and the body corporate.

The noble organ at this moment pealed forth its sweet and powerful notes, and the Church, crowded as it was by the *dile* of the town and neighbourhood, presented a truly interesting scene, which was considerably enlivened by the pleasing effect produced by the bright sun streaming through the new stained windows.

The Morning Service was chanted by the Rev. Precentor Symonds, and full choral services were beautifully rendered by the Norwich Cathedral choir. The following is the programme:—Voluntary—Mr. Warne. The "Venite"—Chant by Mr. Buck. The First Psalm—Chant by Mr. Buck. The Second Psalm, chanted by the Rev. the Precentor. The Psalms were accompanied by Mr. White. The "Te Deum," King, in C, and "Jubilate," King, in C, were accompanied by Mr. Warne. Sanctus—Mr. Warne. Responses by Mr. Slater, accompanied by Mr. Warne. Anthem before the Sermon, from the "Messiah," accompanied by Mr. White—"For unto us a child is born." Anthem after the Sermon—Dr. Clarke, accompanied by Mr. Warne—"In Jewry is God known." Voluntary, by Mr. Warne.

The sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, from Matt. xvi. 16, 17, 18: "And Simon Peter answered and said, Thou art Christ, the Son of the living God. And Jesus answered and said unto him, Blessed art thou, Simon Barjona, for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven. And I say also unto thee, that thou art Peter; and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

Immediately on the close of the morning service, a cold collation was served in the Town Hall; the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, late Minister of St. Nicholas Church, ably filling the chair.

After the usual loyal toasts (in the proposal of which the chairman stated that a very handsome donation had been presented to the Restoration Funds by her Majesty the Queen Dowager), "the Church," "the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Norwich," "the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford," "the Rev. Mr. Hill, the new Incumbent of the Parish," "the Clergy," "the Mayor and Corporation," and other toasts, were heartily drunk, and responded to in very interesting addresses.

The health of several illustrious strangers was then given, in proposing which, the chairman complimented M. Guizot on the fame he had won as a man of letters and as an historian.

M. Guizot rose to reply, and was received with a hearty greeting of applause. After expressing his warmest thanks for the pleasing compliment which had just been paid to him by the meeting and their excellent chairman, he alluded to the fact, that he had now visited England on two different occasions, both of which were of deep interest to himself and to his country. He first came to our shores as an ambassador—now as an exile; and he could not but express his heartfelt gratitude at the cordial and hospitable reception with which he had been on each occasion received. His attendance on that day was contrary to his usual custom, private reasons having induced him to attend public meetings as seldom as possible. The circumstance was, however, one of no ordinary interest, and he had felt that he could not but yield to the pressing invitations he had received; and he was now glad to meet the many friends whom he saw around him. After a brief comparison of the present state of his own country with that of the time when he visited England before, M. Guizot, at some length, congratulated the people of Great Britain on the perfect freedom and happiness which they now enjoyed, and on the industry which was so characteristic of their nation. He concluded by earnestly recommending all to maintain their faith, and to support warmly their Protestant institutions.

The chairman proposed the health of Baron Alderson, as treasurer of the Restoration Funds, which was acknowledged by the Baron in a lengthened address.

THE EVENING SERVICE.

Shortly after three o'clock the Church was again crowded to excess. The programme of the service was as follows:—Voluntary—Mr. Warne; Psalms, accompanied by Mr. Warne; the chants by Messrs. Battishill and Parnell, from Handel; Magnificat, King, in C; Nunc dimittas, King, in C, accompanied by Mr. Warne; anthem before the sermon, accompanied by Mr. Warne; recit. and al.—"He was cut off," &c.; anthem after the sermon, accompanied by Mr. White—"I was glad"—Purcell.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford founded his sermon on the 9th verse of the 9th chapter of the Book of Ezra:—"For we were bondmen; yet our God hath not forsaken us in our bondage, but hath extended mercy unto us in the sight of the Kings of Persia, to give us a reviving, to set up the house of our God, and to repair the desolations thereof, and to give us a wall in Judah and in Jerusalem."

Collections were made after each service on behalf of the Restoration Funds, and the clear profit will leave about £450 towards the discharge of a debt of £550.

IRELAND.

There is no news of interest this week from Ireland. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has awarded £20 to constable Williams, of Mullinahone, and £5 to each of his men, for the firmness they so nobly displayed in the attempt on the part of Mr. W. Smith O'Brien to tamper with their allegiance. He has also promoted Williams to the rank of supernumerary head constable of the second class, with two chevrons of distinction, and the senior sub-constable to the rank of constable, with a chevron, and to each of the other men a chevron. Constable Madden, who arrested Messrs. Meagher, O'Donoghue, and Leyne, has been promoted a supernumerary head constable of the second class, with a pecuniary reward of £100; and Sub-Constables John Carroll, John Enright, Michael Cullinan, and Thomas Coyne, who assisted at the arrests, £50 each.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUG. 29.

BANKRUPTCY ANNOUNCED.

R. G. WINTHROP, Avenue-road, Regent's-park, and Fish-street-hill, City, underwriter.

BANKRUPTS.

R. D. READ, Unicorn Inn, Stones-end, Southwark, victualler. T. RICHARDS, Folkestone, brewer. J. EVANS, Gilbert-street, Oxford-street, wine-merchant. T. MILLER, Cornmarket-lane, Kentish-town, grocer. J. BUCKLE, Old Gloucester-street, Grocers'-hall-lane, laceman. F. DAVIS, Luton, Bedfordshire, merchant. W. BRADSHAW, Birmingham, builder. C. TURK, Shelton-on-the-Wold, innholder. T. ANDREWS, Lower Swell, cattle dealer. G. DOVER, Cheltenham, builder. G. LAW, Idle, Yorkshire, card manufacturer. W. ASHLEY, Liverpool, underwriter. J. CLARKE and E. DEARDEN, Bury, Lancashire, grocers. A. HODGKINSON, Little Bolton, builder. C. ROSSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

M. MCCONNELL, Glasgow, grocer. W. MILLER, Glasgow, Haddingtonshire, farmer. P. ORR, late of Edinburgh, writer to the signet, and sheriff-clerk of Forfarshire. G. HUNTER, Aldridge, baker. W. ANDERSON, Glasgow, commission agent. W. SMITH, Leggiston, insurance broker. A. GIBSON and T. GIBSON, Inverness, leather merchants.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, AUG. 30.

The Duke of Cambridge has been pleased to appoint Henry Stanhope Illingworth, Esq., of Arlington-street, apothecary, in the place of Edward Duke Moore, Esq.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 1.

15th Light Dragoons: Cornet W. Clarkson to be Quartermaster, vice W. Betson. 16th: Lieut J. Coster to be Captain, vice Powell; Cornet F. W. Grant to be Lieutenant, vice Coster; the Hon. A. S. Annesley to be Cornet, vice Grant.

Scots Fusiliers: Capt W. P. Viscount Chetwode to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Otway. 6th Foot: Lieut and Capt E. J. Otway to be Captain, vice Viscount Chetwode. 9th: Ensign A. Sievwright to be Lieutenant, vice Farwell; A. O. Richards to be Ensign, vice Sievwright.

12th: Capt R. Storey to be Captain, vice Graet. 20th: Lieut M. Cane to be Captain, vice Frith; Lieut J. G. Maycock to be Lieutenant, vice Eyre; Ensign J. G. Hay to be Lieutenant, vice Cane; Ensign H. T. Law to be Ensign, vice Hay; 33d: C. B. Mansfield to be Ensign, vice Law.

7th: Lieut W. A. Eyre to be Paymaster, vice D. L. Cox. 48th: Lieut C. W. Strong to be Captain, vice Emmott; Ensign C. R. Chichester to be Lieutenant, vice Strong; G. S. Tritton to be Ensign, vice Chichester. 75th: Ensign H. P. Mahony to be Lieutenant, vice Capel; C. R. Rivers to be Ensign, vice Mahony. 76th: R. H. Montgomery to be Ensign, vice Lloyd. 90th: Lieut J. W. Poddie to be Paymaster, vice H. Y. Eager. 90th: Lieut W. Rogers to be Lieutenant, vice M. Crea; Ensign E. D. J. McCarthy to be Lieutenant, vice Poddie.

3rd West India Regiment: Ensign H. Wheeler to be Lieutenant, vice Rogers; Ensign J. Nicholson to be Lieutenant, vice Birtles; Sergeant F. Furnell to be Ensign, vice Nicholson; W. S. Brown to be Ensign, vice Wheeler.

STAFF.—Paymaster G. Hood to be Paymaster of a Recruiting District, vice H. P. Forster.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

North Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry: P. H. St. John Mildmay to be Captain, vice Fitzgerald.

BANKRUPTS.

W. PYMAN, Saint Oyst, Essex, corn-merchant. W. READ, Great Marylebone-street, tailor. G. BELL, Prittlewell, Essex, builder. D. MONCRIEFF, Catherine-street, Strand, victualler. W. B. COLE and J. R. MANN, Adam-street, Adelphi, lithographic printers. J. HUNTER, King William-street, and Buckingham-street, Strand, merchant. J. HAWKEN, Duke-street, Lincoln-inn-fields, builder. C. BRACEGILL, North-street, Spitalfields-market, fruit and fish salesman. J. BARRETT, Harrison-street, Gray's-inn-road, victualler. C. E. NEWBURN, Austen-friars, merchant. W. TURNER, Bristol, carrier. J. LEA, St. Nicholas, Gloucestershire, butcher. C. SCARLETT, Exeter, nurseryman. J. P. REILLY, Litherland, Lancashire, coal-merchant. J. ROBERTS, Liverpool, ironmonger. J. FISHER, Manchester, hatter.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

J. S. GENTLE, Glasgow, baker. W. WILSON, Edinburgh, baker. J. DONALDSON, Alloa, draper. J. D. LOWIE, Edinburgh, stationer. C. CARRIE, Glasgow, calico printer. W. BLACKWOOD, Colton, Fife-shire, banker.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Wine indecision is fast becoming a proverb. Last week furnished a new instance, which may yet be succeeded by another before the Parliamentary session closes. On Wednesday evening, Lord John Russell stated, that the vote to provide for the deficit in the budget would not be taken until next session; and, upon this understanding, the English Funds advanced, with every prospect of further improvement. On the Friday following, however, a new light illuminated the Ministry, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer suddenly announced his intention of immediately providing for the deficit of two millions, either by the issue of Exchequer Bills, or a new creation of Stock. This unexpected announcement, while it removed one uncertainty as far as the period for taking the loan was concerned, substituted another in relation to the description of security in which it would be contracted. The consequence was a decline in Consols and Exchequer Bills, until Wednesday last, when, in reply to a question, the Chancellor expressed his intention of resorting to a creation of Stock, not by the ordinary means of taking a loan at a fixed rate, but by creating it in small sums, and disposing of it in the market at the price of the day, adding that his anxiety was to "prevent any fall in the funds." Had the transaction been conducted in the ordinary manner, the amount would, without doubt, have been obtained at a moderate price; and, by spreading the instalments over as long a period as possible, the price of Consols would scarcely have been affected. The plan proposed, however, must keep the market in constant fluctuation; and, as the object of the Chancellor will be to take the Stock at as high a rate as possible, any rise will be made the opportunity for selling a portion of the loan—producing of course immediate depression. This result is already beginning to be felt; the Market having been dull upon a decline of three-quarters per cent. upon the prices of last week. Consols on Monday opened at 85½ 86, and some money purchases improved quotations to 86½, which was the closing quotation. On Tuesday this price was barely maintained; and on Wednesday a decline to 85½ was registered. Prices, however, improved during the early part of Thursday, but afterwards declined. This will in all probability be the state of the market for a long period. Exchequer Bills have declined to 24 27, and the remainder of the funds are heavy, prices closing at the following rates:—Bank Stock, 197; Reduced Annuities, 86½; Consols, 86½; New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 87½; Long Annuities, 8 15-16; India Bonds, under £1000, 19 pm.; Consols for Account, 86½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, March, 27 pm.; Ditto, £1000, June, 25 pm.; Ditto, £500, March, 27 pm.; Ditto, Small, June, 24 pm.

In the Foreign Market the only improvement of any consequence has been in Portuguese, which have improved about two per cent. Dutch have also displayed an upward tendency. Business has, however, been on the most limited scale, the following quotations being little better than nominal:—Mexican, Five per Cent. Account, 16½; Portuguese Four per Cent. Account, 23; Russian Bonds, 100½; Spanish Five per Cent. Account, 12½; Ditto, Passive, 3½; Ditto, Three per Cent. Account, 23½; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent., 45.

Shares continue depressed, nor does any improvement seem probable. The closing of the capital accounts is the only mode by which this description of security will recover public confidence; and shareholders will do well to zealously attend the several meetings, and struggle to attain this important result. Prices are, for Bristol and Exeter, 50; Caledonian, New £10, 2½; East Anglia, £18, E. and H., 3½; Eastern Counties, 13½; Ditto 5 per cent., 50; Ditto, New, 2½; East Lancashire, New, 10½; Great Western, Fifths, 18½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, New, 6 per cent., 2½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 28½; London and North-Western, 11½; Ditto, New, 7½; London and South-Western, 39½; Ditto, Thirds, 4½; Midland, 90; Ditto, £50 Shares, 12; North British, 20; North Staffordshire, 8½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 26½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 2½; Shrewsbury and Chester, 8 per Cent. Pref., 12½; South Devon, 14½; South-Eastern, 25½; Ditto, No. 4, Thirds, 7½; Wear Valley, 6 per cent., Guaranteed, 27½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 19; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, Original New, 27½; Ditto, ditto, Extension, No. 2, 15½; York and North Midland, East and West Riding Extension, 28½; Northern of France, 5; Orleans and Bordeaux, 1½; Paris and Lyons, 44½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols opened yesterday at 86½; but on the publication of news from Paris, asserting the advance of the French troops to the assistance of the Italians, prices yielded, and 85½ became the current quotation for money and time. Shares continued dull, and in the Foreign House there was no change of importance.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrivals of English wheat, coastwise as well as by land carriage, has been considerably on the increase, but of very middling quality. To-day the stands were well filled with samples of both red and white. Selected parcels were in moderate request, at about Monday's prices. In all other kinds scarcely any business was transacted, as, in some instances, a slight decline in the quotations—say, of 1s per quarter, and at which a clearance was not effected. A considerable quantity of foreign wheat has come in, the demand for which was heavy, at 1s per quarter less money. Bonded parcels, as well as floating cargoes, were neglected. Grinding and distilling barley was very dull, and prices were the turn in favour of the buyers. There was scarcely any inquiry for malt, and, to effect sales, quite 1s per quarter less money must have been accepted. All other articles of grain, as well as flour, moved off slowly, at barely the advance in the quotations.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 5450; barley, —; oats, 40. Irish: oats, —; Foreign: wheat, 14,100; barley, 3740; oats, 11,030 quarters. Flour, 2190 sacks. Malt, 2740 quarters. English:—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 55s to 62s; ditto, white, 55s to 68s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 54s to 61s; ditto, white, 58s to 64s; rye, 32s to 34s; grinding barley, 28s to 30s; distilling ditto, 30s to 32s; malt, 34s to 37s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 58s to 60s; brown ditto, 54s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 64s; Chevalier, 65s to 68s; Yorkshire and Lancashire feed oats, 21s to 24s; potato ditto, 23s to 27s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 20s; ditto, white, 20s to 23s; tick beans, new, 34s to 37s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 40s to 42s; mangle, 40s to 43s; white, 40s to 43s; boilers, 44s to 46s per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s to 53s; Suffolk, 48s to 49s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 48s to 49s per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 36s to 32s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—For most kinds of seeds the demand is active, and, in some instances, the quotations have an upward tendency.

Linsed, English, 50s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; Hempseed, 45s to 48s per cwt. Corn:—Cornish, 16s to 20s per cwt. Brown Mustard, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 6s to 8s 6d. Tares, 6s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed, 34s to 36s per last of ten quarters. Linsed cakes, English, 11l 10s to 12l 10s; ditto, foreign, 12l 10s to 13l 10s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, 13l 10s to 14l 10s per ton. Canary 80s to 100s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 8½d to 9d; of household do, 6½d to 8d 4½ loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 52s 3d; barley, 31s 2d; oats, 21s 11d; rye, 30s 11d; beans, 38s 1d; peas, 37s 7d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 50s 1d; barley, 30s 2d; oats, 21s 2d; rye, 30s 0d; beans, 36s 5d; peas, 36s 0d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 7s; barley, 2s 6d; oats, 2s 0d; rye, 2s 6d; beans, 2s 6d; peas, 2s 6d.

Coffee.—The sales have progressed slowly, at barely stationary prices. Provisions.—Duties on butter is a slow sale, at about last week's quotations. Fine Friesland is selling at 90s to 94s; fine Holland and Kiel, 80s to 88s; and inferior and surplus, 75s to 84s per cwt. Irish butter moves off slowly, at barely stationary prices. Carlow and Clonmel, 82s to 84s; and Cork, 84s to 86s per cwt. English butter is dull, at 92s to 96s for fine Dorset; 82s to 92s per cwt. for fine Devon; and 10s to 12s per dozen lbs for fresh. All other kinds of provisions are a slow sale, at barely stationary prices.

Tallow.—For all kinds demand is steady, at improved quotations. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 44s; and for delivery, 44s 6d per cwt. Tallow, 42s 6d per cwt, extra, 44s.

Oils.—We have to notice a fair inquiry for home consumption, but for export next to nothing is doing.

Spirits.—The rum market is firm, and prices are well supported. In brandy and corn spirits very little is doing.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £2 10s to £3 10s; clover ditto, £3 10s to £4 17s; and straw, £1 4s to £1 9s per load.

Coals (Friday).—Ord's Rotherhugh, 12s 9d; East Adair's, 13s; Hilton, 17s 3d; Morrison, 18s 6d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—We have to report a steady demand for the best hops, both in pockets and bags, at fully last week's quotations. In all other kinds next to nothing is doing, at late rates. The duty is called from £175,000 to £180,000.—Sugar, raw, 42s 6d to 44s 12s; Weald of Kent, ditto, 42 10s to 43 0s; Mild and East Kent, ditto, 42 16s to 43 12s.

Smithfield (Friday).—A full average time-of-year supply of beasts was on sale in our market to-day, but its general quality was by no means prime. For all breeds the demand was in a sluggish state, at prices barely equal to those paid on Monday. The highest figure for the best of the season was 3s 1d per 8lb. Amongst the beasts we noticed 82 from France, 92 from Spain, and 175 from Holland and Germany, at 4s 8d from Scotland, and 84 from Ireland. Although the numbers of sheep were on the increase—there being upwards of 2000 more in the market than on this day so-nigh—the mutton trade was very firm, and late rates were readily supported. Lambs—the supply of which was moderate—were in fair request, at full current prices. The veal trade, owing to the large supply of calves brought forward, was heavy, at a decline of quite 4d per 8lb. Pigs were very dull, but not cheaper. Milch cows were selling at from 15s to 17s each.

Per 8lb to sink the oil:—Coarse and inferior beans, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large oxen, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime Scots, 4s, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime Scotch Down, ditto, 4s 10d to 4s 12d; large coarse calves, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large horned, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; small, porkers, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; lambs, 4s 0d to 4s 0d. Suckling calves, 17s to 26s; and quarter old store pigs, 15s to 22s each. Total supplies: Beans, 1031; cows, 121; sheep and lambs, 10,490; calves, 359; pigs, 390. Foreign supplies: Beans, 219; sheep and lambs, 1890; calves, 305. Scotch: Beasts, 220; sheep, 350.

Vegetables and Cattle (Friday).—Veal declined quite 4d per 8lb; otherwise the trade was firm at full prices.

Per 8lb by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime large ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; small pork, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; lamb, 4s 0d to 4s 0d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

BIRTHS.

At the Vicarage, East Twickenham, the wife of Rev. A. Goldney, of a son.—At Parbold-hall, Lancashire, Mrs. Anne Tomlin, of a son.—At Blackthorn, Kent, the wife of Peter W. Barlow, Esq., of a daughter.

At the Rectory, Fen Ditton, near Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. W. B. James, of a son.—At Lady Bateman's, Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. Whyte Melville, of a daughter.

At Brighton, the lady of the Rev. W. M. Du Pre, of a son.—At Sussex House, Hammer-smith, the wife of Dr. Winslow, of a daughter.—At St. Petersburg, the lady of Andrew Buchanan, her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at the Court of Russia, of a son.—Aug. 29, at West Cowes, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Stockman, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Hampstead, on the 23rd inst. Mr. Joseph Frederick Capps, of Bayswater, to Matilda Louisa, daughter of the late John Jackson, Esq., R.A., and grand-daughter of James Ward, Esq., R.A.—At Loughall, James Whitbread Butts, Esq., late Captain 74th Highlanders, third son of Lieutenant-General Sir Butts, to Anna Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Nathaniel Garland, Esq., of Melton, Essex, and of Woodcote-grove, Surrey.—At Sutton Veny, Wilts, Miss J. Hume, Esq., 8th Regiment, to Mary, third daughter of the Rev. W. D. Thring, D.D., rector of the above parish.

DEATHS.

At Loft's-hall, Essex, aged 77, John Wilkes, Esq. He served the office of High Sheriff for Essex, and had been for many years a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for that county.—At the Rectory, Hemmingford Abbots, Huntingdonshire, in her 57th yr., Fanny, the beloved wife of the Rev. Edward Selwyn, of a daughter.—At No. 6, Friar-church-street, Hanover-square, Captain John Campbell, late of the Royal Marines, in the 63rd year of his age.—At 10, St. James's-square, D. A. Lindo, Esq., of Mansell-street, the author of the Hebrew and English and English and Hebrew Lexicon, aged 45.—On the 30th inst., at 5, Albany-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 76, Anna Eliza, eldest daughter and heiress of the late Samuel Thorold, Esq., of Harmondsworth, Bucks, and relict of Benjamin Thorold, Esq., of the same place.

STATE OF THE POTATO CROP.

(To the Editor.)

In my former letters I recorded the visit of the *Aphis vastator* upon the leaves of the Potato plant, and the subsequent injury of the stalks and tubers by the *Botrytis* and other fungi. Upon the fields around London the number of the insects has, within the last two weeks, singularly diminished, and at the present time are but very sparingly to be found upon the potato, turnip, shepherd's-purse, or other plants on which they feed. The cause of their sudden appearance and as sudden disappearance remains a matter of great mystery; although, when we consider that the hop, bean, pea, and potato crops depend materially upon the presence or absence of these creatures, the solution of the problem becomes a matter of vast import.

Mr. C. B. Newenham, in the *Cork Advertiser*, has very accurately and graphically described the changes which occur in the potato plant from the ravages of the *Aphis* in Ireland; and from his account the aphides were as numerous this year on the potato plant in that country as they were in England in the year 1846. The amount of damage which has actually accrued to the tubers may perhaps be estimated from one-fourth to the half of the entire produce; and, as a great quantity has been planted, it is possible that no great inconvenience may be sustained.

It is a very important fact, to which I beg to direct the attention of farmers, that the rot this year is chiefly confined to the tubers still remaining immature when the insect visited the plant, and that the larger tubers do not show that same tendency to rot which was observed in former years. Under these circumstances the markets should be supplied constantly according to the demand, and the tubers should neither be kept back nor hurried into the towns.

ALFRED SMEE.

RECENT ASCENT OF THE PETER BOTTE MOUNTAIN.

[We have been favoured with the following narrative of an adventurous ascent of the Peter Botte Mountain, in the Mauritius, by Mr. Henry H. Hayter, chief officer of the East India ship *Samarang*.]

Many of your readers will, perhaps, remember an account of the ascent of the Peter Botte Mountain, by a Captain Lloyd, which appeared about fifteen years since in the *Journal of the Geographical Society*. The ascent has since been attempted repeatedly, not only by parties of officers from almost every ship of war and regiment that has been stationed at Mauritius, but by numerous adventurous civilians residing in the island. Still, such have been the difficulties they have had to encounter, that they have uniformly returned without success, except, I believe, in two instances; one about ten years ago, when Captain Staveland, of her Majesty's 87th Fusiliers, with two other officers, reached the top; and the other, at which I was present, in May last, and of which I will endeavour to give you a description.

It may be as well to recal to your mind the very remarkable formation of the mountain. On approaching the Mauritius it at once strikes the eye as being the most curious feature in the island. It stands at the extremity of a long range of mountains, from which, though apparently connected, it is separated by a deep ravine, and rises to the height of three thousand feet. The mountain terminates in a rocky pinnacle, about three hundred feet high, not unlike the spire of a church, on the apex of which is poised a block of stone, about fifty feet high and thirty feet diameter, overhanging its base on all sides. This block has been appropriately called "the head;" while that part of the pinnacle on which it rests has been termed "the neck;" and the upper part of the main body of the mountain on which the pinnacle stands, "the shoulder."

On the 20th of May, 1848, we started in carriages from Port Louis, which is distant about eleven miles from the foot of the mountain. Our party consisted of seven persons besides myself, viz. the Hon. Villiers Surtees; Lieut. S. Swinny, R.A.; Dr. E. S. Protheroe, R.A.; A. Barclay, Esq.; A. M'Pherson, Esq.; Thos. Beasley, jun. off. ship *Samarang*; and James Lillington, carpenter, ditto.

After a rather unpleasant journey over very rough roads, we arrived at the house of a French planter, situated about half a mile from the foot of the mountain, where we were most hospitably received; and, after having partaken of a good dinner, retired betimes to rest. At dawn of day, we snatched a hasty breakfast, and were fairly on the move by six o'clock. Three negroes accompanied us, carrying coils of rope, a bamboo measuring thirty feet for a flag-staff, materials for luncheon, &c. Our route lay up a steep ravine, at the lower part of which grows a dense forest of ebony and "bois de natte," through which we made our way, and soon got completely wet through from the dripping of the dew from the branches of the trees and long grass. Besides this we experienced much

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Brilliant career of GODIVA. Triumphant success of the gorgeous spectacle of MAZEPPA, which has been nightly received with an enthusiasm unparalleled since its first production. Immense novelty in the Scenes of the Arena. First Night of the "Favourite Ladies' Fete, Scenes of the Circle being performed and conducted exclusively by the highly talented Female Artists of this Establishment.—On MONDAY, SEPT. 4, the curtain will rise at a Quarter to Seven precisely, with Lord Byron's magnificent Spectacle of MAZEPPA, or the Wild Horse. To be followed by the Scenes of the Arena, supported by the Female Artists, entitled LA NUIT DES DAMES. To conclude with the Extravaganza Pageant of LADY GODIVA.—Box-office open from 11 till 5.—Stage-Manager, Mr. W. West.

THE KING'S ROOMS, SOUTHEAST.—The Annual Grand FANCY DRESS BALL at these Rooms, patronised by the Right Hon. the Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, the Right Hon. Lady Augusta Fitzclarence, Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., and all the Nobility and Gentry of Home, is fixed for MONDAY, September 4. Full particulars may be obtained of Mr. Hollingsworth, at the Rooms.

CREMORNE.—AERIAL COMPETITION.—A RACE in the CLOUDS for £100.—On MONDAY, SEPT. 4.—The ROYAL CREMORNE versus the ROYAL ALBERT.—A difference having arisen, in nubibus, on the last occasion, between these famed aerial travellers, Lieut. Gale, R.N., and Professor Gypson, as to the relative merits of their respective machines, the Lessee of Cremorne is desirous of affording these candidates for aerostatic honours another trial; and with this view, and in view of the public's interest, considerable speculative interest in the sporting world, has appointed Monday next for the second test, at 7 o'clock in the Evening. From the opening of the doors, at 3 o'clock, till the hour of closing, there will be a royal of the most attractive Entertainments, including Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert. Storm in the Pyrenees, with Descriptive Music. Comic and Pantomime Effects. Last week of the Ballet "Le Diable au Bois." Rustic Sports and Pastimes. Monster Maypole. Silvan's Troop of Acrobats. The new Covered Promenade. 400 feet in length, will be brilliantly illuminated with gas. Casino d'Ete. Laurent's Band of 50 Performers, &c.—Admission to the entire Entertainments, 1s.—N.B. The public are respectfully informed, that the beautiful Park and Tavern of Cremorne are open on Sundays for Promenade and Refreshment after 4 o'clock. No charge for admission.—The walks are covered with shell, rendering them perfectly dry after the severest shower.

THE ROYAL CHINESE JUNK—"KEYING," manned by a Chinese Crew.—This most interesting Exhibition, which has been justly called the "greatest novelty in Europe," has been visited by Her Majesty the Queen, all the Royal Family, and an immense number of persons, including nearly all the nobility and foreign residents in London. The "Keying" is now open for Exhibition, from Ten to Six, in the East India Docks, adjoining the Railway and Steamboat Pier, Blackwall.—Admission, ONE SHILLING. Junk Tickets, including fare and admission, are issued by the Blackwall and Eastern Counties Railways. Conveyance by Omnibus, and from Steamboats from all the Piers between Westminster and Woolwich, fare 4d. Catalogue obtainable only on board, price 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The Cause of the Fatal Explosion in Albany-street explained, and illustrated by Experiments, in a Lecture, by Dr. Ryan, on Gas Making, in which the new patent Gas Apparatus of Stephen White, Esq., will be exhibited daily at Half-past Three o'clock; and in the Evening of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. A Lecture on the History, Uses, and Manufacture of Gunpowder, by Dr. Bachofner, daily, at Two o'clock; and in the Evening of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The various Optical Effects. Diver and Diving-Bell, &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price. The New Catalogue, 1s.

HALL OF ROME, GREAT WINN.—MIL-STREET, HAYMARKET.—THE ONLY EXHIBITION OPEN IN LONDON.—Extraordinary and unprecedented reception of the New and splendid TABLEAUX of MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.—Una on a Moving Lion—Mount Olympus—and Hylas carried away by the Centaurs. Also, a variety of other novelties, and the most recherche descriptions. The whole of the Groups accompanied by appropriate Music and Scenery. Morning performance at Three; Evening at Eight.—Stalls, 3s.; reserved seats, 2s.; promenade, 1s.; private boxes for six persons, 10s. 6d. each.

CALDWELL'S SOIREE DANSANTES.—Every Evening, from 8 till 12.—Admission, 6d.; per Quarter £1 1s.—The best place in London for adults, having the privilege of practising with 50 in a room capable of accommodating 1000.—Six Private Lessons, at any hour, £1 1s.—19, 20, and 21, Dean-street, Soho.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the usual Dividend of Five per Cent. (less Income Tax) on the paid up Capital on the Shares of the Society, will be payable at this Office on and after Monday, the 21st day of August instant.

Proprietors living at a distance may obtain their dividends either by sending an order to the Secretary, or by applying to any of the Society's Agents.

GEO. H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary, 99, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

LONDON AND COUNTY ECONOMIC INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION (No. 2) for purchase of Property and Investment of Savings. With a Branch for Notting-hill, Paddington, and vicinity.

Office for General Business, 10, Brunswick-square. District Office, 1, Union-terrace, Notting-hill.

PRESIDENT.—F. P. Walsley, Esq., Magistrate for the County, &c. BANKERS.—Sir C. Scott and Co., Cavendish-square.

SURVEYORS.—Mr. Arrowsmith, Addison-road North, Notting-hill; Messrs. Kemp, Judd-street, Brunswick-square.

POLICYHOLDERS.—Messrs. T. and F. Reave Jones, Brunswick-square.

Time positively fixed for Termination. No Arrears of Subscriptions. No Fines on Withdrawal. Five per Cent. for Payments in Advance.

Parties at a distance can pay by Post-office Orders, or otherwise.

NOTICE.—£1300 will be advanced in two or more sums at the First Subscription Meeting at Exeter Hall, on Monday, September 4th, at Seven o'clock, P.M., which parties entering may apply for.

Prospectuses may be had and shares secured by addressing to A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

RACING SUBSCRIPTION OFFICE, 301, Strand, opposite "Bell's Life."—This establishment has been formed for the better security of parties who may wish to invest their money in the great racing events of the country. It will be under the direction of competent managers, and strengthened by the guarantee of unquestionable trustees, in whose joint names all moneys will be lodged. The awards will take place in public, and every subscriber will be admitted on producing his number. To gentlemen of the press free admission will be given. The advantages arising from this mode must be obvious, as it will ensure beyond a doubt the security which similar undertakings have failed to do. The money will be so placed as to secure to the holders of the horses the sums as under. Five per cent. commission on complete subscriptions will be deducted from the holders of the winning horses.

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The Great Ebor Handicap was distributed on Friday, the 18th inst. Lists of the numbers to be had at the office.

The managers beg to state, that in consequence of having received a very great number of applications for the Ebor Handicap on the day it was distributed, they feel called upon to request subscribers to apply immediately for the Great St. Leger, as it is rapidly filling, and will be shortly closed.

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JOSEPH DARCY, Secretary.

REMOVAL OF THE REGENT'S QUADRANT.

By COLONNADE.—JOHN FIELD begs to inform the public, that, in consequence of the removal of the colonnade, by order of her Majesty's Commissioners of the Woods and Forests, and alteration on the premises, he is now SELLING OFF his extensive STOCK of MISCELLANEOUS STANDARD BOOKS at a great reduction from the published prices, consisting of histories, voyages, travels, biographies, poetry, novels, tales, juvenile, and pictorial works, suitable for school prizes, birthday presents, and the drawing-room table, in every variety of bindings. Bibles, prayer-books, and church services in morocco, velvet, and gothic binding. Albums, scrap-books, music, and pamphlet cases. Mourning, wedding, and party stationery of every description at the lowest possible prices.—JOHN FIELD'S book and stationery establishment, 65, Regent's-Quadrant, corner of Al-street.

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THE NEW FISH CARVER and FORK in ARGENTINE SILVER.—A Large and Elegant Assortment of these Novelties, fitted in morocco cases, of the King's, Albert, Victoria, and other styles, at 25s. the pair; solid silver-handle ditto, at 60s. the pair.—SARL and SONS, 18, Cornhill; and at Sheffield.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—A GOLD WATCH and FINE GOLD CHAIN, fitted complete in a morocco case, for £8 10s., very suitable for a present. The description of the watch is as follows:—Double-backed gold case, gold dial, horizontal movement, four holes jewelled, maintaining power to go whilst being wound, and all recent improvements; a written warranty given, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed; the chain is of the best quality.—SARL and SONS, Watch Manufacturers, 18, Cornhill, opposite the New Royal Exchange.—N.B. These elegant presents can be forwarded through the Post-office with perfect safety, upon the receipt of an order for the amount.

ELECTRO SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS, of the best quality.—Table spoons or forks, 40s. per dozen; spoons or forks, 32s. per dozen; and spoons or forks, 18s. per dozen; gravy spoons, 8s. each; soup ladles, 14s. each.—T. COX SAVORY and Co., silversmiths, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

MUSICAL BOXES.—An extensive assortment of fine-tuned BOXES, of superior quality, by the celebrated makers, Messrs. Nicole Brothers, Geneva, playing up to 40 tunes, overtures, &c. &c. in the most perfect manner. Weber, Kossini, Bellini, Donizetti, &c., together with the most eminent English Composers. A catalogue of the music, with lists of prices, is now published, and may be had, gratis, on application to T. COX SAVORY and Co., Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill, seven doors from Gracechurch-street.

THE NEW FISH CARVING KNIVES and FORKS.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS respectfully inform their customers that their STOCK of these useful articles is ready for selection. In silver-plated the prices are from 24s. the pair; in silver, from 84s. the pair.—14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, request the attention of purchasers to their Stock of London-made PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which are manufactured by their own workmen, and are of the most perfect quality. The Escapement and Jewelled, the prices are Four Guineas and a Half, Six, and Eight Guineas each; or, in Gold Cases, Ten, Twelve, Fourteen, and Sixteen Guineas each. The very large stock offered for selection includes every description, enabling a customer to select that which is more particularly adapted to his own use. Each watch is warranted.

MECHI'S 25s. DRESSING-CASES, in Russia leather, invented by himself, are now fully established as the Cheapest, most Portable, and at the same time most complete ever introduced; the same, with Hair-brush and Soap-dish, 35s.; ditto, with a great variety of instruments, 55s. The French Pouch Dressing-case, £1 6s.; the Blucher ditto, £3 10s. and £3 15s.; Ladies' Silver Dressing-cases, £5 10s. and upwards. Desks, Work boxes, Leather Writing-cases, and Despatch-boxes; Pocket-books, Card-cases, and Envelope-boxes. Manufactured on the premises, 4, Lendenhall-street, London.—A Show-room upstairs for Mech's splendid Stock of Papier Maché Tables, Tea-trays, and other manufactures.

CARPETS.—Splendid designs in Tapestry, 4s. and 4s. 3d.; Best Brussels at 3s. 6d. per yard; and well-known designs at 2s. 6d. per square yard.—LUCK, KENT, and CUMMING have removed their Establishment from Carpenters' Hall, London-wall, and Hatton-garden, to 4, Regent-street (opposite Howell and James), where they trust the patronage they have so long enjoyed will be continued. They are disposing of several thousand yards at the above low prices, and every description of Carpeting equally reasonable. Turkey Carpets, Damasks, Chintzes, &c.

SHIRTS, 4s. 6d. each, or Six for 26s.—These shirts are of a superior description, and calculated, in every respect, to give satisfaction to the wearer. A choice assortment of more than 200 patterns in Fashionable Coloured Shirts, 3s. 6d. each, or six for 20s. The largest assortment of Shirts in London, including every description, and among them some beautiful specimens of superior workmanship, at very low prices. E. DOWD and Co., 59, Saint Martin's-lane, Charing-cross. Strangers are requested to observe that the premises are situated at the corner of New-street, Covent-garden, where the same business has been carried on for 60 years.

BERDOE'S PALLIUM, or LIGHT OVER COAT, and SHOOTING JACKETS.—The attention of those who appreciate a genuine, respectable, and superior article of dress, is cordially invited to these well-known gentlemanly and popular garments, of established reputation. Price 35s. and 42s., or effectually waterproof 45s. and 50s.—W. B.'S SHOOTING JACKETS have long been celebrated among experienced sportsmen, and are guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever.—36, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill.

HATHWAY'S SUPERIOR FLUID INK.—The superior properties of this Fluid Ink consist in its flowing from the pen with the utmost freedom—in leaving no sediment in the inkstand—in never becoming mouldy—in not clogging the quill, or corroding metallic pens—in drying a beautiful jet black—and in the durability of its colour. It is of colour, in Manchester. The following are the schools, &c., for the merchant, the lawyer, and the divine.—Sold in bottles, at 1d. 3d., and 6d. each; also in pint and quart jars, at Hathway's General Newspaper and Advertisement Office, 16, Royal Exchange (East End).

THE TOILET OF BEAUTY furnishes innumerable proofs of the high estimation in which GLOWLAND'S LOTION is held by the most distinguished possessors of brilliant complexions. This elegant preparation comprehends the preservation of the complexion both from the effects of cutaneous malady and the operation of variable temperature, by refreshing its delicacy, and preserving the brightest skin with which beauty is adorned. Robert Smith, Esq., writes in letters to the Government stamp, without which none is genuine. Sold by all perfumers and medicine vendors. Price 2s. 9d. and 5s. 6d.; quarts, 8s. 6d.

FAULTLESS NIGHT LIGHTS.—All persons requiring a perfect night light should use the Patent Albert Light, 6d. per box, containing eight, ten, twelve lights, to burn nine, seven, or five hours each, to be burnt only in the Patent Albert Lamp, 3d. 6d., 9d., 1s., and 2s. each. May be obtained wholesale at Palmer and Co.'s, Sutton-street, Clerkenwell; or the Patentees, 55, Albany-street, Regent's-park; and retail from most respectable oilmen, grocers, &c. For exportation, these will be found far superior to any other.

NO MORE MEDICINE FOR INDIGESTION.

Nervousness, Bloatingness, Torpidity of the Liver and Intestines, Spasms and Nausea after eating, &c. &c.

THE REVALENT ARABICA FOOD, at a mere nominal expense of sixpence per day, speedily and effectually restores the system to its natural state, and cures all morbid and sanguiferous systems, however severely impaired, to health, vigour, and regularity.—In canisters of 4lb and 10lb, at 11s and 22s; superfine quality, 4lb at 22s, 8lb 35s, suitably packed for all climates.—Discovered, grown, and imported by DU BARRY and CO., 78, New Bond-street, London; who forward the large-sized canisters, containing one month's supply of the Food, to any town or railroad station connected by rail with London.

Agents in London:—Hedges and Butler, Regent-street; Fortnum, Mason, and Co., Piccadilly; Abbes and Co., 60, Gracechurch-street; Moore, 109, Strand; W. Dalouche, 147, Oxford-street. In Liverpool: Thomas Nixon and Son, 1, Castle-street. In Manchester: Thomas Smith and Co., 1, Dale-street. In Newcastle-upon-Tyne: J. and J. Kingston, 3, Sandhill. In Cheltenham: Savory and Moore, High-street. In Glasgow: Alexander Duncan, Jun., 106 and 108, Buchanan-street. In Dublin: Messrs W. Russell and Co., 5, Lower Sackville-street; and D. Clark, 78, Dame-street. In Jersey: John Vahpy, 72, King-street. In Cork: E. P. O'Connell, Copper-gate. In Perth: W. L. Burthwick, Market-place, and through all Town-druggists, &c. In Cologne: Troost, Walther, and Co., 4, Muhlenbach. In Paris: Curvelier, Rue de la Pa



RECENT ASCENT OF THE PETER BOTTE MOUNTAIN, IN THE MAURITIUS.—(SEE PAGE 142.)

VAUXHALL.

The mercury has gone up in the barometer, and the price of admission has fallen to a shilling; and, consequently, Vauxhall has been crowded this week, and all its old associations have been revived. We need not here enter into a

chief one being the enclosure of the different walks by dioramic views, so as to form a winter resort—a "Jardin d'Hiver"—on the plan of the fairy palace in the Champs Elysées, with a Hippodrome attached, containing a circus eighty-four feet in diameter—twice the size of the one lately at Drury-Lane.

history of Vauxhall. Our business is with the Vauxhall of the present day, which we fear is coming towards the close of the season—perhaps of the property altogether. Yet we are comforted in the recollection that no public favourite ever had so many "positively last appearances" as Vauxhall. For years we have been informed, at the conclusion of each season, that Vauxhall would that week close for ever; and for years, at the commencement of the succeeding one, we have been assured that it would reopen "on a scale of magnificence hitherto unattempted." Our own opinion is that it will never be done away with—that many years hence, if we all live, we shall find the gardens in exactly the same condition, and with very nearly the same unvaried style of entertainments. We should, however, in justice state that this year there has been no lack of enterprise and liberality on the part of the lessees to cater for the public, and this throughout a continuance of unprecedented depressing weather. The inimitable Juba, and equally original Pell—horsemanship with the best available artists—fireworks, lamps, fountains, and fancy fairs, have all been in full swing; and now the wonderful performances of Van Amburgh, with his trained animals, have been added to the programme of amusements. With the nature of this extraordinary spectacle the public is already acquainted. None of the brute-tamers, from the "Lion King" himself to the itinerant keeper who makes the leopards jump through the hoops in the wild beast show, can come near Mr. Van Amburgh. There is no appearance of "bullying" the animals in his exhibition. He rolls about amongst and upon the huge creatures of the desert and the jungle, as a child would do with a large family dog on the hearth-rug; and they seem in turn to regard him with the same degree of affection. In fact, so completely at ease do they all appear together, that one cannot help thinking the fierceness of the lion or tiger is the exception rather than the rule of their nature; and that Mr. Van Amburgh is doing no more than anybody else might. We expect, however, that a stranger would experience a different reception.

The animals are in splendid condition. They are shown on the stage of the rotunda theatre, the public being admitted to the ring as soon as the horsemanship is finished; and during the past week they have attracted thousands.

Since we wrote the above we hear that several important alterations are about to be made on the property, the chief one being the enclosure of the different walks by dioramic views, so as to form a winter resort—a "Jardin d'Hiver"—on the plan of the fairy palace in the Champs Elysées, with a Hippodrome attached, containing a circus eighty-four feet in diameter—twice the size of the one lately at Drury-Lane.

BERZELIUS.

BERZELIUS, the greatest chemist of this, or of any other age, is dead. In the sixty-ninth year of his age, after fifty years of anxious attention to the chemical phenomena of nature, all that was perishable of Berzelius has returned to the great laboratory, in which organic matter passes through those wonderful transmutations by which it is again and again fitted to perform its destinies.

Born at Väversunda, in Ostgothland, on the 29th of August, 1779, he would have numbered out his sixty-nine years had he lived until this day, when we express our regret for so great a loss to the world of science.

At the age of eighteen Berzelius became the pupil of Afzelius, a relative of the great Bergmann, to whom the world is indebted for the discovery of that extraordinary genius Charles William Scheele; and the three names thus closely associated, of Bergmann, Scheele, and Berzelius, will for ever place the science of Sweden in a most prominent position in the history of the progress of the European mind.

Having passed his examination, and served for some years as an assistant, he at length graduated at Upsal, in 1804. He then became chemical assistant to Spaurmann, the lecturer on Natural Philosophy at Stockholm; and upon his master's death, in 1806, he was appointed to fill his chair. Berzelius was the first continental chemist who introduced experiments into his lectures, and thus, as may be supposed, his school became exceedingly popular.



BERZELIUS.

The contributions made by Berzelius to our knowledge have been numerous. He was the discoverer of that curious element selenium and of the metal cerium. He demonstrated the acid character of silica, and removed all doubt about the nature of silicates, which led to an entirely new system of mineralogy. His investigations into the atomic constitution of bodies, by which he was enabled to extend the views of Dalton and Davy, were most extensive and complete. Some of his latest researches have been on what he has called the *allotropic* condition of bodies, that is, the existence of the same atoms in different physical states, as in the diamond, graphite, and charcoal; and his papers on this intricate subject are of the utmost value.

The works of Berzelius were extensive in nearly every department of experimental science; and his "Manual of Chemistry," which has been translated into almost every European language except the English, is a model which stands quite unequalled by any treatise. Its accurate and full information, given in the clearest manner, renders it one of the best text-books which can be employed by the professional or amateur chemist.

Berzelius was connected by honorary election with eighty-eight of the scientific societies of Europe; and his Sovereign, feeling the chemist was an honour Sweden might boast of, awarded him the distinctions of nobility. On his wedding-day, Charles John, King of Sweden, wrote to Berzelius informing him that he had conferred the title of Baron upon him, to mark his sense of the services he had rendered to his country.

In 1822 Berzelius commenced the publication of his "Lehrbuch," an annual report on the progress of the chemical and allied physical sciences, which he has continued to the present time.

In his habits Berzelius was industrious and frugal. Labour was the pleasure of his life; and passing from his laboratory to his study, leaving but little time for the levities of the world, he made himself an honour to his country, and was beloved by all in the city of Stockholm. Sometimes rather severe in his criticism of others, he was willing to submit his own views to rigid scrutiny; and few men ever lived whose life and works exhibit so entire a devotion to truth for its own value.



VAN AMBURGH AT VAUXHALL GARDENS.